Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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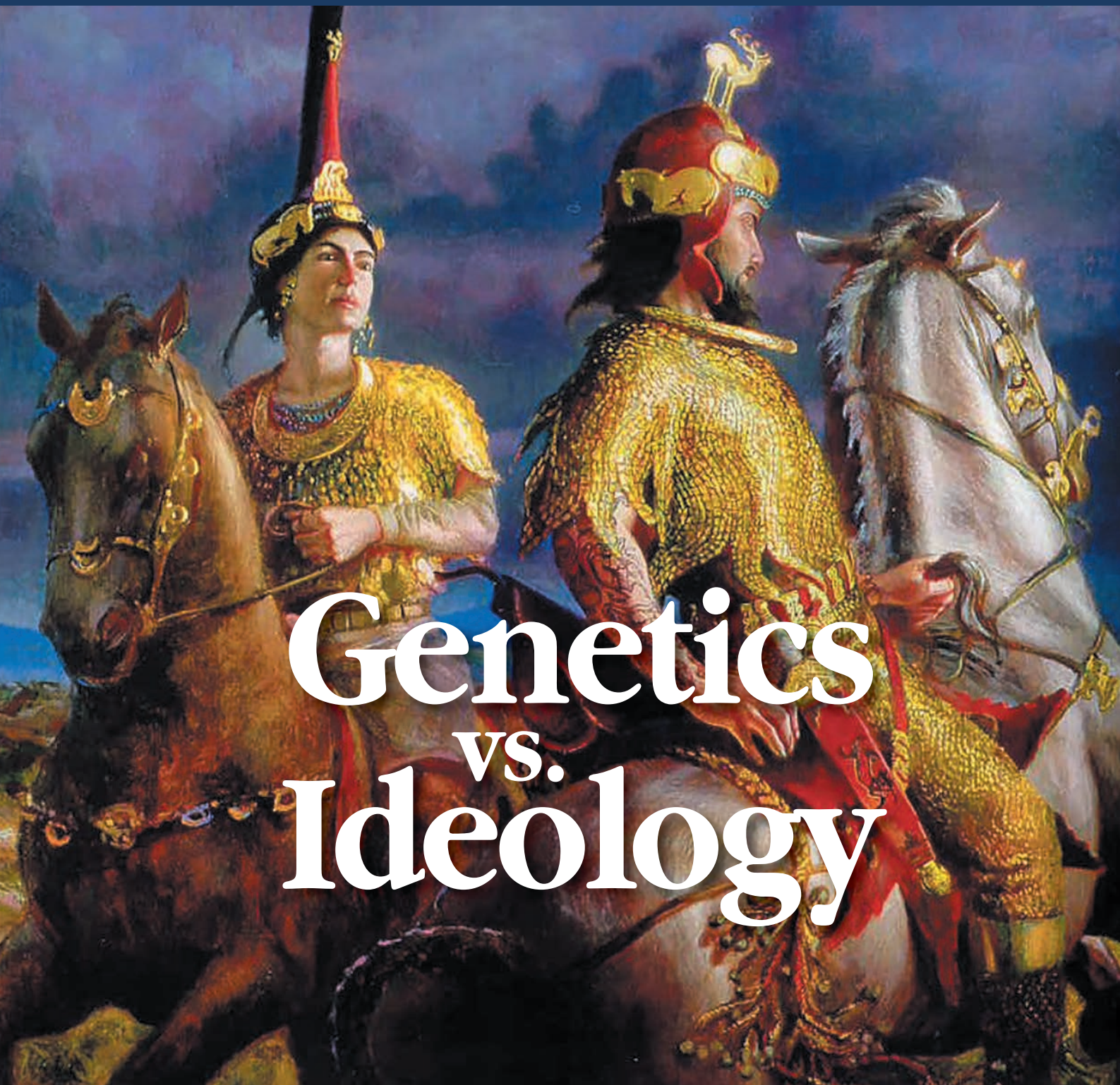


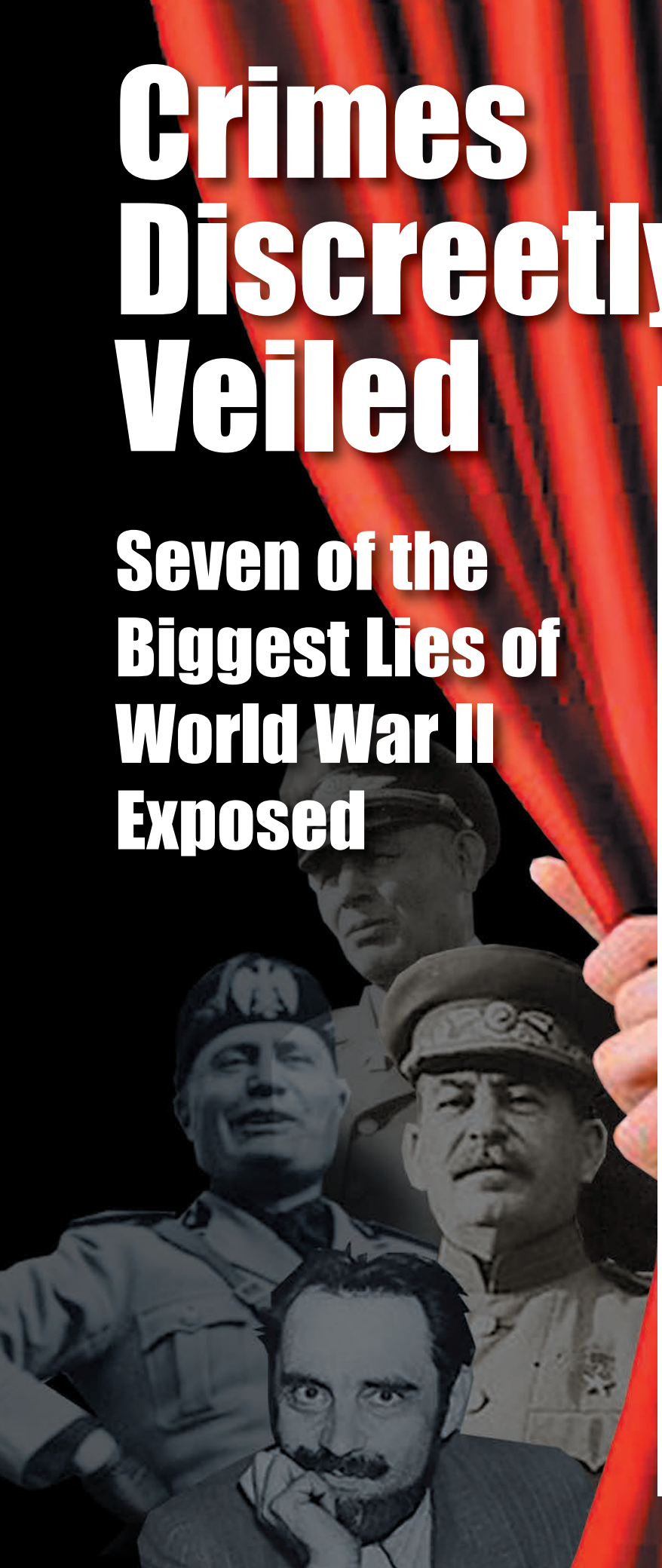
Genetics vs. Ideology

Crimes Discreetly Veiled

By F.J.P. Veale

With a foreword by Lord Hankey

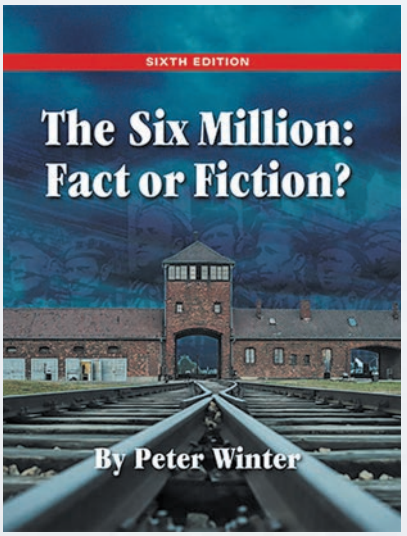
Seven of the Biggest Lies of World War II Exposed



NEW! This brand-new edition of the classic work deals comprehensively with seven of the most enduring and appalling lies created by the Allies during and after World War II. The first lie is that of the image of "Uncle Joe" Stalin—who was transformed from an "evil Communist dictator" into "a fighter for freedom" when the Soviet Union was invaded by Germany. The second lie deals with the massacre at Katyn—where the Communist secret police murdered over 21,000 Polish officers and intelligentsia in cold blood. The third lie deals with what the controlled media and establishment historians still maintain was Benito Mussolini's "execution." In fact, this was no execution, but a blatant murder carried out to cover up the theft of millions in state gold and reserves by Red partisans. The fourth lie deals with the largely suppressed activities of one of France's greatest mass murderers—Dr. Marcel Petiot. His killing spree—more than 60 people—was undiscovered for years. The fifth lie deals with what is known as the "Marzabotto Massacre" in Italy. It is claimed that this incident was a mass murder carried out by a German unit in 1944 against a village of Italian civilians. The sixth lie deals with the arrest and false imprisonment of Gen. Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke. The seventh lie deals with the case of Adm. Eric Raeder and his imprisonment in Spandau Prison on the charge of "waging aggressive war" for arranging the invasion of Norway. This amazing work of historical revelations has been suppressed ever since it first appeared in 1958. This edition has been completely reset and updated with numerous footnotes to bring the reader familiar with the personalities mentioned. The new edition also contains all four original maps and 36 unusual illustrations. Softcover, 304 pages, #965, **$27.50** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

One of the Most Popular Holocaust Books Ever Composed Is Back in Stock in a New Sixth Edition!

The Six Million: Fact or Fiction?



Revised, edited, updated, and expanded, this work is without a doubt the single most important Revisionist examination of the legend of the "Six Million" Holocaust as yet published. Just a few of the amazing revelations contained in this sixth edition include:

• Zionists and Nazis cooperated before the war on writing Germany's racial laws—and in the setting up of Jewish settlements in Palestine;

• Zionists offered to fight for Germany against Britain in WWII;

• Nazi policy was first aimed at encouraging Jews to emigrate, and then, after the war broke out, to evacuating them east of the Urals;

• Official German records show that there were 4.5 million Jews under Nazi control, and, of that number, 4.3 million lodged claims as "Holocaust victims" after the war;

• The Soviet Union used torture to produce the lion's share of "confessions" extracted from Germans to support the "extermination" allegations;

• The shocking lies and distortions contained in the two Demjanjuk trials;

• The Jewish lead prosecutor in the "Einsatzgruppen" trials publicly admitted to having witnessed torture and personally used death threats to extract confessions from German prisoners;

• Exactly what Adolf Eichmann confessed to;

• The Auschwitz Camp Museum has formally admitted that the "gas chamber" it has shown to millions of tourists is actually fake;

• Original German plans of Auschwitz show no "gas chambers";

• Forensic chemical examination of Auschwitz has disproved the use of Zyklon-B in the so-called "ruined gas chambers";

• Offical Polish university archeological digs at Belzec and Sobibor have failed to find any evidence of "gas chambers," and how a similar dig at Chelmno contradicted "eyewitness" testimony;

• The "gas chambers" at Majdanek have glass windows, baths, and real showers for the "victims";

• The "carbon monoxide" gas bottles on display at Majdanek, still connected to a "gas chamber," are engraved and marked as "carbon dioxide";

• Details of the "Star of David gas chamber tile" hoax at the 2013 Treblinka archaeological dig;

• A delousing chamber at Dachau is called a homicidal gas chamber;

• German POWs were forced to alter a shower room at Sachsenhausen to support a Soviet show trial. The forgery was so crude that the Communists knocked down the building in 1952.

• The Bergen-Belsen camp is reviewed, with an explanation of the typhus epidemic that swept the camp in the last months of the war and created the horror images of emaciated dead bodies now associated with "the Holocaust."

• This new edition also deals with the "eyewitness survivor" memoirs and their outright lies and forgery, starting with a superbly illustrated exposé of the faked memoirs of "Nazi hunter" Simon Wiesenthal and many others.

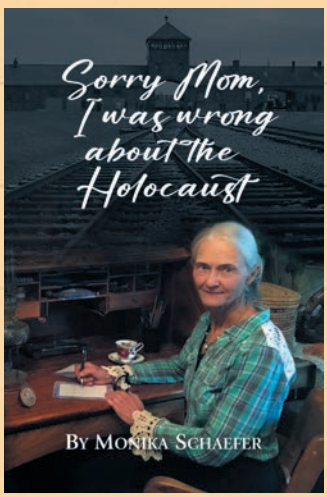
• Finally, the last section discusses the all-important question of how and why the Holocaust storytellers have gone through so much trouble to make up the incredible story of "the Six Million."

Softcover, 8.5 x 11 format, 180 illustrations, 125 information-packed pages, #604, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Sorry Mom, I was wrong about the Holocaust

The Trials & Tribulations of the Schaefer Siblings

By Monika Schaefer

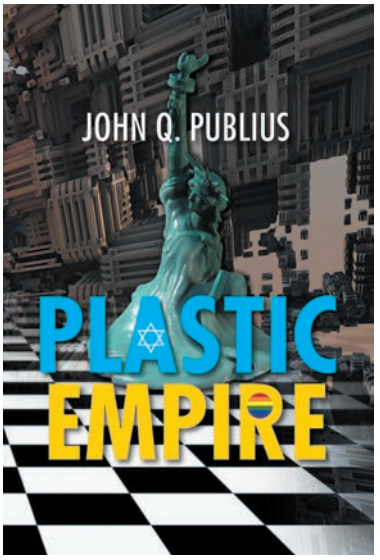


In the early 1950s, Otto Schaefer and Editha Schmilinsky emigrated from Germany to Canada. They met, fell in love, married and soon had children. I am one of those children. My mother and father were proud of their heritage, though they were told again and again they should not be. Germans were brutes, warmongers and responsible for "the Holocaust." We children were also taught this in school. It was reiterated in every movie or TV program we saw. I wholeheartedly believed that our people were responsible for the greatest crimes in history. I said to my mother, "Why didn't you, your friends, your folk, your family, why didn't you do something to stop these bad things from happening? Stop Hitler and stop these death camps? You should have done something! You must have known!" My mother told me she didn't know. She added that nobody knew. They only learned about it afterwards. By the time I understood the nature of the post-war "re-education" program, my parents had passed away. I wrote a cathartic posthumous letter and made a short video entitled *Sorry Mom, I Was Wrong About the Holocaust*, as my research had definitively proven to my satisfaction that the real story about World War II, Adolf Hitler and the events we now know as "the Holocaust" did not match what we were taught in school. That video went viral and triggered a surreal odyssey that ended up with my brother Alfred and I spending years in German prisons for our thoughts and words. This book recounts that saga.

Softcover, 304 pages, #955, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box, 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

PLASTIC EMPIRE

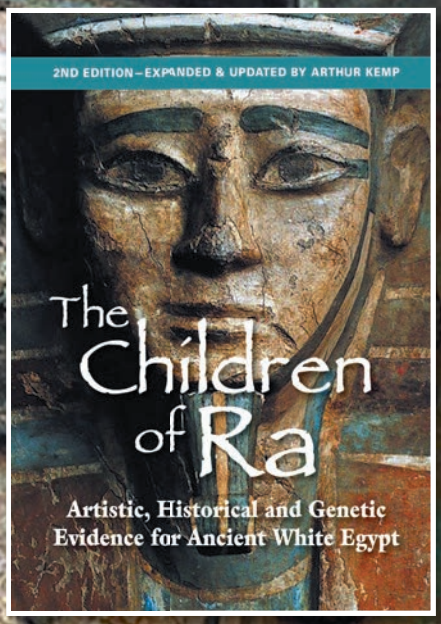
BY JOHN Q. PUBLIUS



Plastic Empire is John Q. Publius's third book, exhibiting his familiar no-holds-barred commitment to tracking down and identifying the people and forces imperiling Western civilization. Here, the book tackles the war for the minds and soul of the West through the mechanisms of psychological and demographic warfare, the actors waging this war, and the nature of their ultimate aims. After diagnosing the ills of modern man—the isolation, atomization, alienation, and despair—and the consequences, Publius dissects the various strands contributing to societal breakdown: mass immigration, pornography, media manipulation and more. He then scrutinizes the principal figures and organizations behind these mechanisms of control and/or destruction, how they've advanced their agenda and how they interact. This cosmopolitan "elite" responsible for the imperilment of Western Man sits atop a gilded throne ruling over a "plastic empire"—ersatz, inauthentic and inorganic. This book is a vital read for anyone who wants to understand how and why they find themselves beleaguered in their own homelands and who is responsible. Softcover, 202 pages, #984, **$20** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O.Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.

2ND EDITION—EXPANDED & UPDATED BY ARTHUR KEMP

The Children of Ra


2ND EDITION—EXPANDED & UPDATED BY ARTHUR KEMP
The Children of Ra
Artistic, Historical and Genetic Evidence for Ancient White Egypt

Artistic, Historical & Genetic Evidence for Ancient White Egypt

A comprehensive overview of the long-debated question of what race were the Ancient Egyptians—finally answered through a thorough study of the historical record, Egyptian art, images of mummies, and new dramatic DNA evidence. Ra was the sun god of ancient Egypt, and part of the religion of that culture was a belief that the pharaohs were descended from him. The Sun god was depicted with an eagle's head and a human body, with the sun sitting on its head—thus the association of red and blond hair with royalty among the ancient Egyptians.

Lavishly illustrated with over 106 full-color pictures, DNA evidence and a complete historical overview, this book proves that White people created the initial Egyptian civilization—and that ancient Egypt culture came to an end once those people had been bred out of existence.

Contains the dramatic DNA evidence which shows that Tutankhamun was of the same racial stock as present-day western Europeans, and the astonishing results of the largest-ever DNA testing of Egyptian mummies by scientists at the University of Tübingen—which revealed that the ancient Egyptians were closely related to present-day Europeans.

A vital work for all those fascinated by ancient Egypt and the origins of that civilization.

Also contains a detailed Egyptian history timeline to explain how this White-founded society was overrun, and how this process led to the extinction of this greatest of the ancient civilizations—a somber warning to today's West. Softcover, color photos throughout, 90 pages, #627, $21 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD20695.To charge, call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or purchase at www.BarnesReview.com.

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Julius Streicher: Unjustly Hanged at Nuremberg

By John Wear, J.D.

12 Long known as the foremost "anti-Semitic" publisher in Germany during the Hitler era, there was much more to Julius Streicher than just his stridently anti-Jewish publication *Der Stürmer*. This early admirer of Hitler was a regional leader of the Third Reich and a contentious politician. After the war, he was hanged at Nuremberg. Why?

National Socialism in America From 1945 to the 1980s

By Karl Haemers

20 In the March/April 2023 edition of TBR, we discussed National Socialist movements in America before World War II. In this second installment, author Karl Haemers delves into National Socialist movements from the end of WWII up through the 1980s, highlighting some of the most prominent publishers, authors and organizers of that era.

Advances in Genetics, DNA Tell Us There Are Seven Races

By Arthur Kemp

30 Following WWII and the triumph of international Communism and its cultural Marxist agents, most schools and universities have denied the reality of race, claiming it is merely a "social construct." With the advent of DNA tracing technology, as well as a greater understanding of genetics, we can say definitively that race ia biological reality, and that there are, in fact, seven distinct races of man.

A True History of Canada's Christian Martyrs

By Rémi Tremblay

44 On and on they go in Canada, apologizing to American Indian groups about the mistreatment meted out to their tribes. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Pope Francis have both donned Indian garb in their public mea culpas, but neither bothered to mention the torture and martyrdom of French explorers and Christian missionaries. Here is their story.

Mass Graves Debate in Canada: Were Indian Children Abused?

By John Friend

50 For years now, the Catholic Church in Canada has been accused of neglecting—even killing—Amerindian children in its Indian residential schools. The proof comes in the form of "mass graves" located nearby, for instance, the Kamloops Indian School. But there is a problem: The allegations of "mass graves" look to be a complete hoax.

The Vatican & the Rothschilds: A Paradox—Part Two

By Antonius J. Patrick

52 In TBR's March/April 2023 issue, we published Part 1 of a fascinating study detailing the business relationship between the Vatican and the Rothschild banking dynasty from as far back as the Napoleonic era. In loaning money to the Vatican, the Rothschilds wanted something in return: greater rights for Jews. But where does the story lead next?

The Grand Bargain & Confederate Monuments

By Valerie Protopapas

58 In an attempt at "reconciliation" between the people of the South and the North, a "Grand Bargain" was struck in the early 1900s: Americans would be allowed to erect monuments to their Southern heroes. In return, Southerners were to forget history, particularly the many war crimes committed against them during the Civil War. That lie-filled bargain has been broken.

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Science Battles Ideology

We've been asked to believe a lot of crazy stuff over the past few years: Race riots and looting are righteous and peaceful if carried out in the name of a slain Black criminal; a man can be a man one day and a woman the next (and vice versa); biological males can have babies; five policemen were murdered at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021; Hunter Biden is an honest businessman; Joe Biden is as sharp as a tack; Russian hackers determined the fate of the 2020 presidential election; the glaciers are all going to disappear in five years; our Founding Fathers were all vile racists, and Confederate soldiers do not deserve to be honored with anything but energetic opprobrium, to name just a few.

One of the things we have been told we must believe is that, in America, "all men are created equal." That sentiment might make for a more peaceful multicultural society, but it is a lie. Opportunity is the only thing equal in America, but certainly not "all men." To back up the claim that "all men are created equal," politically correct scientists have been telling us since the early days of DNA analysis that humans share 99% of our DNA with bread mold, thus, there really is but an infinitesimal, insignificant difference between, say, a Bushman from the Kalahari, a Japanese samurai, an American Indian squaw and a Viking explorer, as far as DNA.

As the study of DNA and genetics have advanced over the decades, however, much of what we thought we knew about the races of man has been turned on its head. Political correctness, diligently enforced by the "Equality Cultists," of course, is constantly preventing researchers from stating what DNA tests actually show us: Not only are there seven races of man (not the five previously alleged by most 20th-century scholars), but there are huge differences between their accomplishments that have nothing to do with environment. Thankfully, Arthur Kemp—author of the new book *Race and Racial Differences: A Handbook for the 20th Century*—is not politically correct and offers just a snippet of what he has learned in his studies of race, DNA and genetics in his uncensored article beginning on page 30.

Don't think for a minute that this is some dry and boring topic, loaded with unfathomable scientific jargon. Kemp actually makes this complex subject quite understandable and, in the end, blows apart several dearly held myths about race and ethnic origins that may shock even you—but will certainly enrage the Equality Cultists who are desperate to control the narrative about race and culture.

On another note, TBR continues working to save as many politically incorrect books as we can afford by printing them ourselves. As you read this issue, please take the time to review the book ads we have included in this issue. Many of these books are available nowhere else, and every book purchase not only helps TBR survive, but also makes sure these books and their original publishers are not flushed down the memory hole because they are uncomfortably politically incorrect but factually accurate. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

A New 'New World Order'

In the aftermath of WWII, the U.S. became the preeminent player in global geopolitics, quickly rising as the world's largest economic and military powerhouse, transforming into a bully on the international stage—a stark break with the traditional American diplomatic practices outlined by our Founding Fathers.

For decades now, the U.S. has dictated to other countries the world over, using military and economic threats, internal subversion and other dirty tricks to manipulate the political affairs of ostensibly sovereign foreign nations. In the aftermath of 9/11—a false flag operation conducted by Israel and her agents in the U.S. government to justify the initiation of their pre-planned "Global War on Terror"—the U.S. launched a series of offensive regime-change military operations in a number of Middle Eastern countries, resulting in the deaths of millions and the destruction of entire nations.

At the time, dissidents were warning that these aggressive military actions were based on complete lies and distortions endlessly disseminated by the largely Jewish neoconservatives dominating both the George W. Bush and Barack Obama administrations, falsehoods that were then eagerly amplified and blindly disseminated by the mass media complex.

In recent years, perhaps as a result of blowback from their barbaric offensive military adventures, the Deep State has openly instigated, organized and funded color revolutions in various countries in order to bring down targeted foreign governments that failed to adequately comply with U.S. dictates or, alternatively, were hostile to Israel and its geopolitical ambitions in the Middle East.

The prevailing "New World Order" that has largely been in place since WWII was one in which America dominated the international geopolitical landscape, ruthlessly crushing its opponents with direct military action, threats and intimidation, or internal subversion and sabotage. This unipolar global order in which the United States largely calls the shots on the world stage is now being challenged by a burgeoning alliance between Russia and China, which are also incorporating other increasingly independent-minded regional players, such as Brazil, Iran, Saudi Arabia and India.

Many around the world, including countless dissidents in the United States, view the rising challenge to U.S. hegemony as a very welcome, long overdue development in global geopolitics. A recent Gallup poll, for instance, showed that nearly 25% of the roughly 66,000 people surveyed viewed the United States as the greatest threat to world peace, far surpassing any other nation.

It's hard for us here at TBR to disagree with that assessment, as the American military continues to occupy numerous foreign nations while engaging in covert military actions designed to destabilize and terrorize regimes viewed as "unfriendly" to U.S. interests. Making matters worse, arrogant American policy makers and diplomats played the primary role in instigating the Russian invasion of Ukraine. After ignoring the entirely legitimate and rational security concerns articulated by the Russians while needlessly expanding the NATO alliance eastward toward the Russian border, the Russians came to the obvious conclusion that the Americans simply were and are not interested in respectful dialogue and peaceful coexistence.

That is, however, what the budding Russia-China alliance is all about. In late March, Russian President Vladimir Putin welcomed Chinese leader Xi Jinping to Moscow for a three-day summit, resulting in 14 major diplomatic, economic and political agreements designed to foster cooperation between the two blossoming challengers to U.S. geopolitical hegemony.

"This is an example of how world powers who are permanent members of the UN Security Council and have a special responsibility for maintaining stability and security on the planet should interact," Putin stated at a ceremonial dinner following talks with Xi, a clear dig at the arrogant and disrespectful attitude of American diplomatic officials.

Prior to his trip, Xi penned an op-ed in a major Russian newspaper describing the Russia-Chinese cooperative alliance as based on "lasting friendship and win-win cooperation." He also noted their relationship is based on "mutual respect" and "peaceful coexistence" that is "setting a fine example for developing a new model of major-country relations." This stands in stark contrast to the arrogant and disrespectful approach of the United States.

The sensible Russia-China alliance and the emergence of a multipolar world order in which sovereign nations respect one another's unique cultures and political interests, engage in peaceful coexistence and develop beneficial economic arrangements is welcome indeed.

Do not be afraid of this new New World Order. It is time someone challenged the deluded leaders of our nation who have engaged in endless, costly and bloody wars of hegemony for nearly a century. The end result could be—we hope—a new era of respectful and peaceful international relations, not only for America, but the world at large. Time will tell. ❖

—John Friend, Assistant Editor

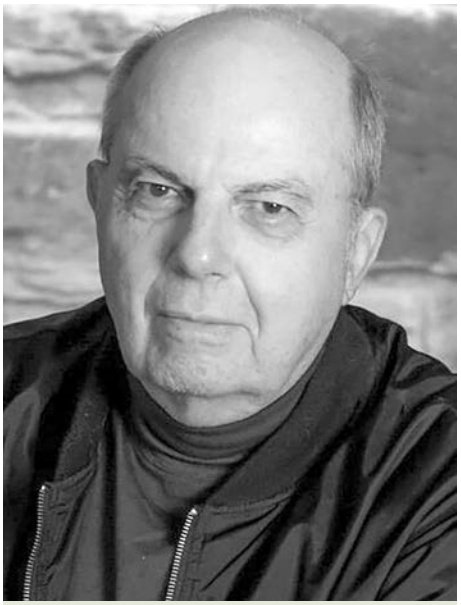
OPERATION GINNY

A Forgotten Turning Point of the Second World War

By Marc Roland

By early 1944, Anglo-American forces were so bogged down in their Italian campaign, the entire peninsula had become little more than a field of victory for the German and Fascist defenders.[1] Gone were the heady days of Sicily's conquest and Benito Mussolini's downfall during the previous year, replaced by a bloody stalemate at Anzio and deadlocked attrition around Monte Cassino. Winston Churchill's repeated assurances that Italy was "the soft underbelly of Europe" had been reduced by harsh reality to a bitter caricature of the British prime minister.[2]

Around the turn of the New Year, however, strategic analysts in the OSS (Office of Strategic Services, America's intelligence agency, the forerunner of today's Central Intelligence Agency, the dreaded CIA) discovered a key to unlock the Latin trap into which the Western Allies had fallen. U.S. Eighth Air Force high-altitude photographs of northwestern Italy revealed a pair of tunnels between the towns of Framura and Bonassola on the only railroad line that transported supplies to Axis troops besieging Anzio and in the Cassino area. If this line could be severed, "all railway transportation—all the Wehrmacht's vital supplies—would cease rolling for many months, starving an irreplaceable supply chain and shutting down the entire German offensive in Italy," according to author Vincent dePaul Lupiano in his new book titled *Operation Ginny: The Most Significant Commando Raid of World War Two*.[3]



VINCENT DEPAUL LUPIANO
Expert on Operation Ginny.

As soon as the Framura-Bonassola railhead was recognized for its pivotal importance, American warplanes were ordered to obliterate the target. They missed it, but returned in subsequent sorties, only to find that their bombardiers were repeatedly unable to score against the narrow-gauge tracks, some of which were nonetheless hit, more by accident than precision. Follow-up reconnaissance revealed still more bad news: Italian railroad crews had repaired all U.S. Air Force damage within a few hours, allowing Wehrmacht rolling stock to proceed without missing a beat. The tunnels themselves, hollowed into the base of a mountain, were bombproof.

Seeking an alternative solution, OSS intelligence agents obtained construction documents of the tunnels and interviewed engineers from the maintenance section of the Italian railways. If the tunnels were imploded onto the tracks, the German supply lifeline would be effectively cut. "Air power," writes dePaul Lupiano, "was neither severe enough nor accurate enough in the mountainous terrain to achieve that goal."[4] Thus was born Operation Ginny, from "Italian Operational Groups" of OSS commandos referred to as "OGs"—U.S. Army experts tasked with sabotaging otherwise inaccessible targets deep inside enemy territory.

Their mission was "to interdict the Genoa-La Spezia rail line, which was the main route for supplies, weapons and armaments to the Cassino front and the Anzio bridgehead, by sabotaging two tunnel entrances southeast of the Framura rail station and booby-trapping the open rails between them." The volunteers had been intensively trained "with particular emphasis on physical condition":

Right, a rare photo of 11 of the 15 U.S. commandos assigned to singlehandedly turn the Italian campaign in favor of the Allies. Mission commander, First Lt. Albert Materazzi, is in the coat, back row, center. **Illustration below:** When his Fascist captor "asked Lt. Vincent Russo [an Operation Ginny commando] if he, the son of an Italian, did not feel ashamed to carry arms against his fatherland, he lowered his head, became red-faced, and did not answer, but gave me the impression that my words struck home."

Courses were designed to make all OGs proficient in fighting with a knife; camouflage, map-reading, and compass use; and familiarity with the equipment and methods of airborne and seaborne raids. A great many of the tactical exercises were conducted at night. Operational training included mountain operations and amphibious operations. The aggressiveness of spirit and willingness to close with the enemy were stressed.

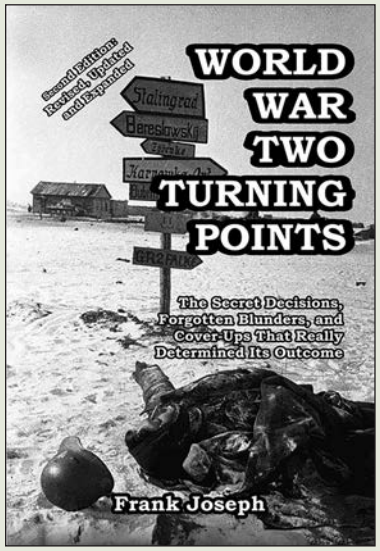
First Lt. Albert R. Materazzi, the mission commander, rehearsed his 14 specialists at L'Ile-Rousse, in Allied-occupied Corsica, because it topographically resembled the northwest coast of Italy, where the tunnels were located:

> To have qualified for Operation Ginny, the OGs had to be of Italian-American heritage and had to speak either fluent or partial Italian. One spoke fluent Genoese, the prevalent dialect in [the target] area. They had to be trained in overt activities, particularly demolitions, assassinations, intelligence gatherings, and hand-to-hand combat. Their objective would require a complex formula of timing, courage, audacity, numerous details and an abundance of luck.

This last requirement was lacking on the night of February 27, 1944 when a radar set equipping one of the two PT boats carrying Lt. Materazzi and his comrades broke down, forcing their return to Corsica for repairs. They were at sea again 45 minutes later and proceeded to partially land their forces near the targets but had lost too much time for setting their explosive charges before daybreak. They aborted the mission, and returned, furiously rowing their pair of rubber boats to PT *214*, which sped for Corsica from the enemy-patrolled waters.

The following March 22, Operation Ginny 2 succeeded in landing its shore party members, but their rescue PT boats were scattered by machine gun fire coming from *Motoscafo armato silurante*, "torpedo-armed motorboats," of the Marina Nazionale Republicana, Mussolini's new navy in the north of Italy. "The PT boats returned to the pinpoint [where they were supposed to meet up with the demolition experts] on March 23, but, before they reached it, their radar indicated several large enemy craft at sea. [The PT boats] were blocked from making shore," and raced back to Corsica without retrieving the abandoned commandos.

According to dePaul Lupiano, "a photo reconnaissance mission flown the next morning revealed no damage to the tunnels and no sign of the OGs. A final attempt was made on the night of March 25, but, again, there was no sign of the OGs." That was the end of the attempts to bring



World War Two Turning Points

The Secret Decisions, Forgotten Blunders, and Cover-Ups That Really Determined the Outcome

What really determined the course of World War II? Highlighting 21 major events, decisions, and strategic failures, *World War Two Turning Points* reveals the much deeper factors that lie behind the well-known course of events as portrayed by the victors. Topics covered include little-known strategic failures, such as the German navy's decision to build capital ships instead of submarines, the Finnish army's refusal to defeat the Soviets at Leningrad, Japan's failure to invade the USSR when that state was at its weakest point, Hitler's competence as a military leader (he was no bungling fool) and a full discussion of the German "wonder weapons" and how, but for lower-ranking mistakes, they could have changed the course of the conflict. Softcover, 354 pages, #708, indexed, new second edition, completely revised and updated. Lavishly illustrated with 167 rare photographs, *$20* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET.

With the telex in hand, Dostler now felt that the order to execute had been blessed "by higher headquarters" and that he could proceed officially.

them home. Initially, the OSS listed them as "missing in action; later, as captured by the enemy."

Meanwhile, Materazzi and his men, bobbing in their rubber dinghies, missed the assigned landing location by two miles, only "to discover sheer cliffs rising formidably, straight from the sea." They moved up the coast to seek a more suitable place to hunker down. The rough seas complicated their rowing and the direction they were heading. Several OGs fell into the water and had to swim to shore, and they lost 15 cases of C-4 [high] explosives. The mission was deteriorating with alarming speed. What to do?

"Once ashore, they discovered they were in the wrong spot. As dawn approached, the OGs pulled the rubber boats about 50 feet up from the beach and set out to camouflage them." The bad job they did of it, wet and shivering as they were in the early morning cold, was made worse by the inappropriately bright orange color of the dinghies themselves:

> Why would the powers that be have permitted that color for the boats? [A local] fisherman reported them. More than anything, bungling the camouflaging of the rubber boats was probably the OGs' biggest mistake and would, sadly, lead to their capture. The poor camouflaging had been their undoing. The entire party of OG men then went about 400 yards uphill until they found an abandoned barn, where they decided to hide for the day.

Shortly thereafter, they were surprised by a coastal patrol of 19 home guards. A brief firefight ensued but was abruptly terminated when an Italian hand grenade exploded, inflicting minor facial injuries to one of the commandos. All of them surrendered and were taken to Il Commissario, Antonio Guglielmini, for interrogation: "I got the impression that they had no desire to complete the mission which they had been sent and were content to have been captured."

The Americans' resignation was shared by their leader, Lt. Materazzi, who, without prompting or hesitation, freely divulged, in fluent Italian, everything he knew, including names, dates, equipment and places regarding Operation Ginny, from its Corsican origins to its Framura-Bonassola objectives. Fully appreciating the value of such detailed, abundant information, Guglielmini immediately passed it along to his Fascist National Party superiors, who notified the Wehrmacht command for northern Italy. The OG men were then taken by German army officers for further questioning. They were unsure what to do with their captives: Were they eligible for a prisoner of war camp, or for a firing squad as saboteurs? "Although they dressed like regular soldiers," dePaul Lupiano observes, "they did not carry identification attesting to one category or the other."

The matter was deferred to the nearest high authority, Lt. Gen. of Infantry Anton Dostler, commander of the 75th Army Corps. He at first ordered their death warrant, then, on second thought, rescinded it. "I would not, however, assume the responsibility for having the prisoners shot, but referred it to the army, who took the decision." He would act only after hearing back from his own superior, Lt. Gen. Gustav-Adolf von Zangen. Dostler wanted something in writing.

He received it almost immediately

Its original railroad tracks since replaced by a paved bike and pedestrian path, this tunnel at Bonassola, on the coast of northwestern Italy, was Operation Ginny's target. Had the Allies been able to destroy this tunnel, the Axis forces would have found it nearly impossible to continue to get vital supplies to their frontline troops.

via teleprinter from Army Group von Zangen. "With the telex in hand, Dostler now felt that the order to execute had been blessed 'by higher headquarters' and that he could proceed officially." He did, and the 15 hapless commandos died in front of a firing squad on the morning of March 26. But they were victims less of a murderous military bureaucracy than the exponentially revengeful climate of the times.

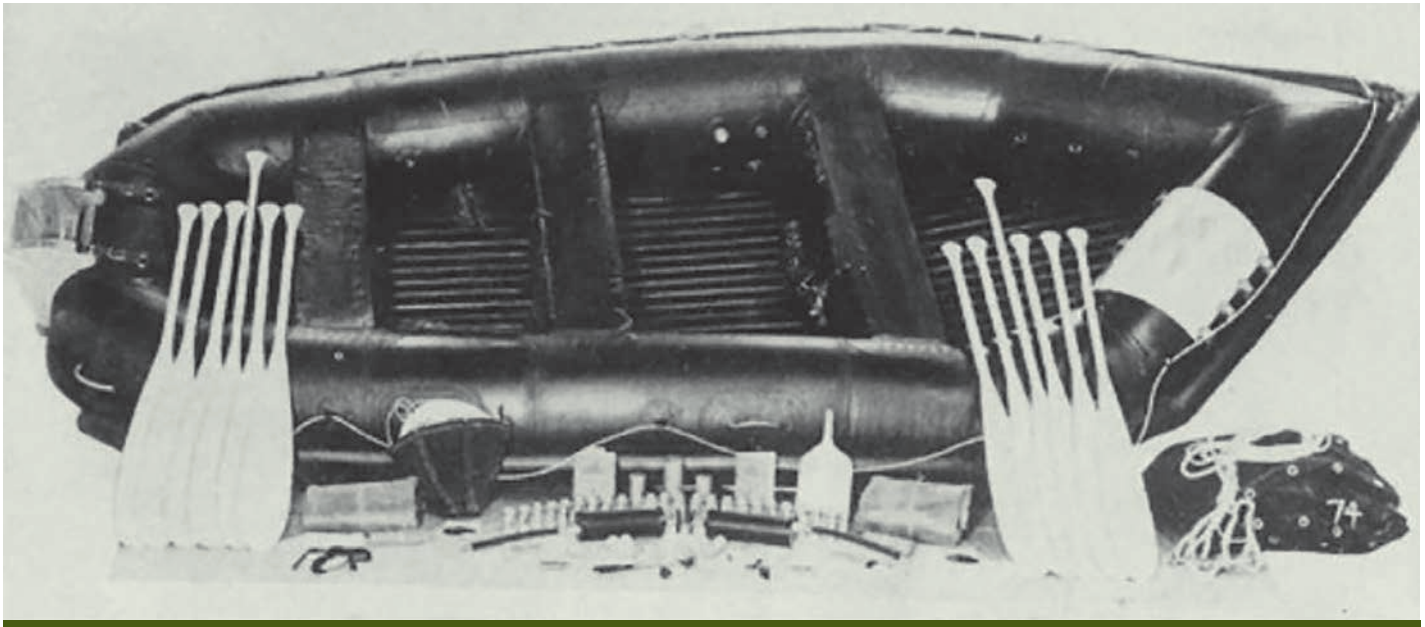
During the early years of World War II, British atrocities had been chiefly confined to sinking enemy hospital ships, firebombing civilian population centers and machine-gunning any Axis pilot hanging helplessly in his parachute harness after bailing out of a disabled aircraft.[5] War crimes rose to new levels of barbarity in August 1942, after a foiled Anglo-Canadian landing on the French coast left behind the corpses of German soldiers, hands tied behind their backs, killed execution-style near the town of Dieppe. They were not the victims of random murder, but deliberately shot as a matter of Allied policy that had been spelled out in secret operational orders found on a captured brigadier.

The following October, another raid at Sark netted five German servicemen, who were similarly bound and "silenced by stuffing their mouths with grass and dirt."[6] Two died of gunshot wounds, a third was stabbed to death, one wounded man escaped, and the raiders returned to England with a single prisoner. Clearly, the British were in repeated criminal violation of Geneva Convention specifications defining internationally agreed treatment for enemy prisoners. Britain's Channel Island outrage was the last straw.

Two weeks later, "German High Command (OKW) lawyers, officers and staff crafted" Adolf Hitler's "Führerbefehl." He explained why such a "draconian commando order" was justified and imperative:

"I deem it necessary to announce the reasons for this decree. For a long time now, our opponents have been employing, in their conduct of the war, methods which contravene the International Geneva Convention. Members of the so-called commandos behave in a particularly brutal and underhanded manner, and it has been established that those units recruit criminals not only from their own country, but even former convicts set free in enemy territories.

"From captured orders [i.e., obtained after the thwarted Dieppe raid], it emerges that they are instructed



One of the commandos' rubber boats captured by the Italians. The vessel's incomprehensibly bright orange color made it nearly impossible to camouflage and was a factor leading to the commandos' capture.

not only to tie up prisoners, but also to kill out of hand unarmed captives who they think might prove an encumbrance to them or hinder them in successfully carrying out their aims. Orders have indeed been found in which the killing of prisoners has positively been demanded of them. Since [the enemy] lands his sabotage troops in uniform and at the same time supplies them with civilian clothes, they can appear as soldiers or civilians, according to need.

"While they themselves have orders to ruthlessly eliminate German soldiers or even indigenous inhabitants who get in their way, they run no danger of suffering really serious losses in their operations, since, at the worst, if they are caught, they can immediately surrender. … The incident theoretically falls under the provisions of the Geneva Convention. There is no doubt, however, that this is a misuse of the worst form of the Geneva agreements. … All they have to do is to attack people, traffic installations or other installations successfully and, upon being encountered by the enemy, surrender. These are the reasons for the decree I have issued.

"Under no circumstances can it be permitted, therefore, that dynamite, sabotage or a terrorist unit simply allows itself to be captured, expecting to be treated according to the rules of the Geneva Convention. The unit must under all circumstances be ruthlessly exterminated. … In the future, Germany will adopt the same methods against these sabotage units of the British and their allies; i.e., that, whenever they appear, they shall be ruthlessly destroyed by German troops.

> If the first German officer tried for war crimes was found not guilty, it would be embarrassing.

"I order, therefore: From now on, all men operating against German troops in so-called commando raids in Europe or in Africa are to be annihilated to the last man. This is to be carried out whether they be soldiers in uniform or saboteurs, with or without arms; and whether fighting or seeking to escape; and it is especially immaterial whether they come into action from ships and aircraft, or whether they land by parachute. Even if these individuals on discovery make obvious their intention of giving themselves up as prisoners, no pardon is on any count to be given. Should individual members of these commandos, such as agents, saboteurs etc. fall into the hands of the Wehrmacht through any means as, for example, through the police in one of the occupied territories, they are to be instantly handed over to the SD.[7] To hold them in military custody—for example, in POW camps etc.—even if only as a temporary measure—is strictly forbidden.

"This order does not apply to those enemy soldiers who are taken prisoner or give themselves up in open battle in the course of normal operations, large-scale attacks or in major assault landings or airborne operations. Neither does it apply to those who fall into our hands after a sea-fight, nor to those enemy soldiers who, after air-battle, seek to save their lives by parachute. I will hold all commanders and officers responsible under military law for any omission to carry out this order, whether in failure of their duty to instruct their units accordingly, or if they themselves act contrary to it."[8]

Although, through his questionably

legal "Kommandobefehl No. 46," historians charge Hitler with ultimate responsibility for the murder of Operation Ginny's captured OGs and all the other Allied special agents made prisoners and executed by his troops, it is clear he only issued it in response to the persistent commission of brutal war crimes enacted by Anglo-Canadian terrorists. If such punitive measures stretched or even over-reached the Geneva Convention, they still fell far behind the extent of torture and murder initiated by the Western Allies against German prisoners his "Führerbefehl" was meant to protect. He did not live long enough, however, to protect the man charged with the responsibility of carrying it out.

Soon following the collapse of the Third Reich, Gen. Dostler was charged by U.S. occupation authorities with 15 counts of homicide in what was the first Allied war crimes trial following WWII.

> All knew, for better or for worse, that it would establish multiple precedents for the upcoming Nuremberg Trials, which would begin on November 10, 1945 … Back in Washington, D.C., the Truman administration had been telling the American people for months that "not a single German officer guilty of war crimes would be set free." After all the posturing, if the first German officer tried for war crimes was acquitted and released, it would be a major embarrassment for President Harry Truman and his administration.

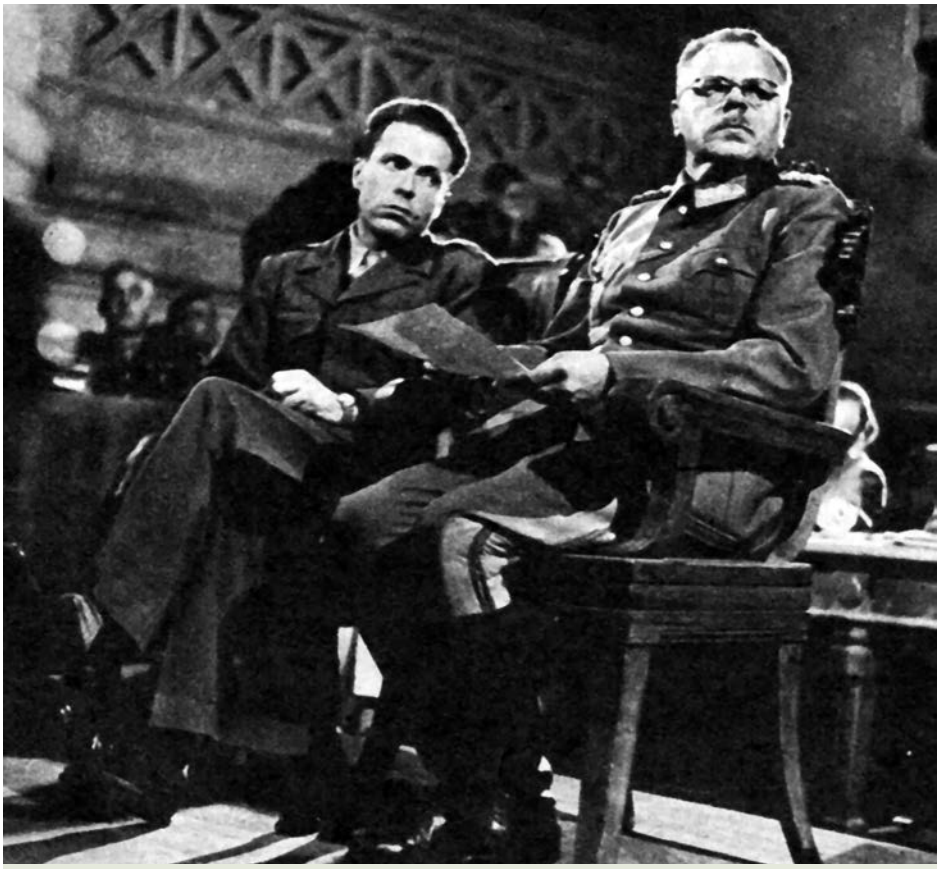
Dostler's lead counsel, U.S. Army Col. Wolfe and U.S. Army Maj. Cecil Kent Emery (Wolfe's assistant counsel) sent a telex to Washington, D.C. outlining their position, citing the lack of solid evidence, a preponderance of hearsay and a dearth of credible witnesses to support their legal case. Shortly after, they received a stunning response: "Lacking standard evidence, hearsay will be accepted as evidence in the trial." This decision established another precedent for the upcoming Nuremberg Trials. After Dostler pled not guilty to the charge, the judge advocate presented a clumsy argument filled with myriad technical errors. The most fundamental of these was an unwillingness to address Hitler's "Führerbefehl" as the centerpiece of Dostler's case.

DePaul Lupiano writes:

> Today, it can be categorically stated that the Ginny OGs did fall within the provisions of the Commando Order. Dostler could have been court-marshaled by the German government because he did not immediately turn the Ginny OGs over to the Sicherheitdienst [intelligence agency]; this was demanded by the Commando Order. The SD would have trucked them off and had them immediately executed. Dostler knew that, when he finally issued the OGs' execution order, he had the full endorsement of his army, his government and its laws. He did so with a clear conscience, believing he was acting legally according to the rules he had sworn numerous times to obey.

This argument counted for nothing with the judge advocate, who instead refused to allow the testimony of two witnesses on Dostler's behalf, together with a written request for leniency from the Vatican. In short order, he found Dostler guilty on all counts and ordered his execution.

"Many U.S. officers in the gallery gasped when they heard the sentence. To many, it meant that a general could lose his life for obeying an order when the result was determined to be a war crime. Some were not happy with the result. A sense of injustice wafted through the courtroom."



Lt. Gen. Anton Dostler (right) with interpreter Albert O. Hirschman at Dostler's war crimes trial in Italy, 1945. Of all the Germans to be executed by the U.S. military, Dostler was one of but two shot instead of hanged. The other was Capt. Curt Bruns, who was shot for ordering the executions of two U.S. POWs during the Battle of the Bulge.

Lt. Gen. Anton Dostler receives Last Rites from German and American chaplains on December 1, 1945, while being tied to a stake by U.S. guards before he was "shot to death by musketry"—"an odd, antique word from the French *mousquetaire*, dating back to 1640-1650." Its choice suited the general's sham trial, conducted as it was on "odd, antique" notions of injustice.

Operation Ginny was not only an infamous legal turning point, but a forgotten military one, as well. Had its commandos succeeded in cutting the Genoa-La Spezia rail line, the Italian campaign would have sputtered to an end in an Allied victory by late May or early June 1944. Instead, the indecisive fighting dragged on, culminating in 649,000 dead and wounded by May 1945, with much of northern Italy still in Axis hands.

"We do not believe Anton Dostler should have been executed," dePaul Lupiano concludes. "He wasn't being judged; he was being punished. … Those infected with Germanophobia might want to disagree here, but facts are facts. … The climate after the war's end in 1945 was, unquestionably, one of retribution. Justice was veiled and took a back seat, and this was quite apparent at the time. Punishment was pursued more vigorously than justice." DePaul Lupiano points out that: "This thinking and attitude would extend to Nuremberg, where the results of Operation Ginny would have a significant impact on the proceedings. There, many aspects of Ginny were precedent-setting and *de rigueur* from the beginning of the trials to the closing gavel"[9]—and beyond to our own time, still troubled by the historical bad conscience of WWII. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1. Adams, Henry Hitch. *Italy at War*. Chicago: Time-Life Books, Inc., 1982.

2. Ali, Tariq. *Winston Churchill: His Times, His Crimes*. NY: Verso, 2022.

3. British journalist Russell Miller's book *The Commandos*, published by Time-Life Books, Inc. in 1981, also makes the case that Operation Ginny was one of the most significant commando operations of WWII. Vincent dePaul Lupiano's latest book on Operation Ginny, published by Lyons Press in 2022, is available from Amazon.com.

4. O'Donnell, Patrick. *Operations, Spies and Saboteurs: The Unknown Story of the Men and Women of WWII's OSS*. WA: Free Press reprint edition, 2014.

5. *Po* was the first of many Italian hospital ships, troop ships and rescue vessels deliberately sunk by British airmen, including the *California*, *Arno*, *Sardegna* etc. etc. *Mussolini's War*, Vol. I, p.184. The Barnes Review, 2018. Grayling, A.C. *Among the Dead Cities: Was the Allied Bombing of Civilians in WWII a Necessity or a Crime?* UK: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2006. "Allegedly, there was an RAF order that authorized the shooting of Axis pilots hanging from parachutes." Neulen, Hans Werner. *In the Skies of Europe: Air Forces Allied to the Luftwaffe 1939-1945*. UK: The Crowood Press, 2000.

6. Roosevelt, Kermit. *War Report of the OSS*. NY: Walker & Company, 1976.

7. Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers-SS, "Security Service of the Reich Leader-SS," the intelligence agency of the SS.

8. www.documentarchiv.de. "Hitler's Order for the Execution of Commandos and Parachutists."

9. *De rigueur*: That which is considered necessary according to established protocol.

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.

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Julius Streicher

Unjustly hanged at Nuremberg

Julius Streicher's improbable journey from politician and publisher to the gallows

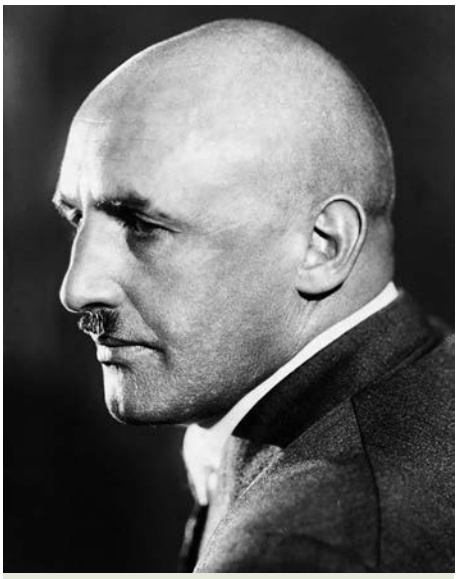
By John Wear

Julius Streicher (1885-1946) was the most despised defendant at the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg. Virtually nobody liked him, and even his codefendants shunned him. Contemporaries inside and outside of Germany typically portrayed him as a monster.[1] Rebecca West, for example, commented about Streicher, "He is a dirty old man of the sort that gives trouble in parks, and a sane Germany would have sent him to an asylum long ago."[2]

American psychologist Dr. Gustave Gilbert wrote about Streicher:

> A quarter of an hour with this perverted mind is about all one can stand at one time, and the line never varies: World Jewry and circumcision serve as the channels for projecting his own lascivious thoughts and aggressions into a pornographic anti-Semitism which could get official support only in Hitlerite Germany.[3]

This article examines the life and career of Julius Streicher, and whether he should have been hanged at Nuremberg after the war.



Julius Streicher said his life was changed when he heard Adolf Hitler speak in Munich in 1922: "Here was one who could wrest out of the German spirit and the German heart the power to break the chains of slavery. This man spoke as a messenger from heaven at a time when the gates of hell were opening to pull down everything."

EARLY YEARS

Julius Streicher's early life did not suggest that he would die almost universally despised. He was born in the strongly Catholic Bavarian village of Fleinhausen, Germany, the ninth child of the village schoolmaster. Streicher finished his basic education at age 13, and then completed a five-year course at a teacher training institute. He began teaching in January 1904 at the bottom of the teacher hierarchy, filling in as a substitute teacher as needed.[4]

Streicher was sufficiently established by 1907 to take a year's leave from teaching to serve as an army volunteer. He resumed teaching in 1908 after completing his army service and, in 1909, accepted a teaching job in the Nuremberg school system. Streicher became politically active while there, working for the Democratic Party by addressing meetings outside of Nuremberg. He also married Kunigunde Roth in 1913, and seemed ready to settle down to a comfortable life.[5]

Streicher's life took an abrupt turn when World War I began. He promptly reenlisted in the army, becoming the

After his release from prison, Adolf Hitler (left) named Julius Streicher the district leader of Middle Franconia. Soon after, Streicher was named to chair the Central Committee to Repulse Jewish Atrocity and Boycott Agitation. He was partially responsible for organizing the one-day boycott of Jewish businesses on April 1, 1933. Following numerous political blunders, including a dispute with Hermann Göring, the Supreme Nazi Party Court pronounced Streicher unfit for leadership and stripped him of his party posts. He was able to continue publishing *Der Stürmer*, however.

first man in his company to win the Iron Cross. Fighting in numerous dangerous missions in France, Romania and Italy, Streicher added the Iron Cross, First Class to his growing list of decorations. With the end of the war in November 1918, Streicher was demobilized and he returned immediately to Nuremberg.[6]

World War I left the citizens of Nuremberg and the whole German nation confused and disoriented. To German civilians, it seemed incredible that Germany was now subject to Allied will. Streicher returned to his teaching job in Nuremberg and began reading an enormous amount of anti-Jewish material. By the end of 1919, he found a cogent explanation for the turmoil Germany was suffering: The Jews, Streicher concluded, were the cause of Germany's problems. This conviction would govern the remaining years of his life.[7]

POLITICAL ACTIVIST

Streicher joined the Deutschsozialistische Partei (DSP) in January 1920 and, by April 1920, he was the Nuremberg delegate to its first national convention. He also published the first issue of the DSP newspaper on June 4, 1920. Realizing he would not significantly influence the direction the DSP was taking, Streicher decided to join the newly formed right-wing group the Deutsche Werkgemeinschaft (German Working Community) in the fall of 1921. Streicher convinced this group to hold its first mass meeting in Nuremberg on April 4, 1922, where he outlined the new organization's platform.[8]

After becoming disenchanted with the Deutsche Werkgemeinschaft, on October 20, 1922, 2,000 of Streicher's supporters gathered to establish the Nuremberg group of the National Socialist Party. Hitler spoke at the rally, expressing appreciation for Streicher's work. Since Hitler had previously

limited his party to the Munich area, Streicher's political base in Nuremberg was of critical importance to National Socialism's early growth.[9]

Streicher played a role in Hitler's attempted Beer Hall Putsch of November 8-9, 1923. Upon reaching the beer hall in Munich where Hitler's revolution was in progress, Streicher immediately joined in. He returned to Nuremberg on an evening train immediately after the failed putsch. The police decided to arrest Streicher, and he was suspended from his teaching position at Nuremberg on November 12. Streicher instituted legal appeals that continued until he was permanently suspended in 1928. The court, however, decided Streicher had been a good teacher before the putsch, so he received a pension of two-thirds of his salary.[10]

Freed from his teaching duties, Streicher worked tirelessly to promote Hitler's movement. He decided to run for the Nuremberg city council, securing easy victory in the fall 1924 elections. Streicher was also appointed the National Socialist gauleiter (regional leader) for Franconia after Hitler's release from prison. Public speaking was one of Streicher's most valuable skills, and he made numerous effective speeches promoting and raising money for Hitler's programs. Hitler once said of Streicher, "If all gauleiters were as efficient in raising money as my old fighting comrade Julius Streicher, half my worries would disappear immediately."[11]

DER STÜRMER

Streicher's newspaper *Der Stürmer* was first published on April 20, 1923. Its initial targets were Streicher's local party enemies. After a four-month hiatus, *Der Stürmer* reappeared again in Nuremberg in March 1924. Hitler developed a growing personal fondness for the paper, since its articles and cartoons reflected his strong anti-Jewish sentiments.[12]

Streicher's long experience as a primary school teacher had taught him that a wide gap existed between the educated classes and the mass of Germans. While the German masses were more than functionally literate, their reading skills, available time and intellectual energy were limited. Streicher said that a man returning home from a day's work had neither the will nor the energy for heavy reading. Thus, *Der Stürmer*'s articles and cartoons were presented in a simple and easily comprehensible manner.[13]

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, Streicher was one of the most flattered editors in Germany. Other anti-Jewish papers started and stopped, merged and disappeared with surprising regularity in town after town throughout Germany. *Der Stürmer*, however, remained popular. This journalistic phenomenon baffled the Bavarian authorities, who considered the newspaper to be one of the major reasons for the growth of both National Socialism and of Streicher's power within the movement.[14]

By the mid-1930s, *Der Stürmer* was selling hundreds of thousands of copies weekly.

Der Stürmer was already one of the most popular National Socialist publications when Hitler took power, selling about 25,000 copies weekly. By the mid-1930s, it was selling hundreds of thousands of copies weekly, reaching about 500,000 copies in 1935. Although *Der Stürmer* lacked the status as an official party paper, praise from numerous National Socialist leaders greatly helped its circulation. The success of the paper also allowed Streicher to broaden his activity by publishing several anti-Jewish books.[15]

With the general tightening of censorship that accompanied World War II, proofs of each *Der Stürmer* issue were sent to Berlin before publication. The publication's circulation also dropped sharply after 1940, partly because of the disappearance of Jews from everyday life in Germany. Since by the war years most Jews had either emigrated or had been removed to the east, large numbers of Germans lost whatever interest they once had in the "Jewish question." The last issue of the publication appeared in February 1945. This issue, which had a very limited audience, denounced the invading Allies as tools of the international Jewish conspiracy.[16]

WAR YEARS

Hitler was virtually inaccessible to Streicher by 1939. Two events caused Streicher to completely lose the shield of Hitler's longstanding loyalty and protection. First, on October 9, 1939, Streicher attended a meeting of gauleiters at Hitler's headquarters in which Hitler outlined future war plans. Streicher carelessly disclosed the confidential information he learned at this meeting to a few party comrades, and later to a larger assembly at a political meeting in Nuremberg.[17]

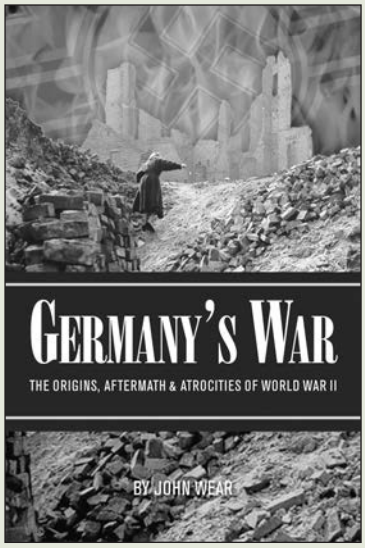
Second, Streicher brought on the wrath of almost the entire army general staff a few weeks later when he made an impromptu speech at the Nuremberg Kulturvereinhalle, while attending an "evening of comradeship" for German war veterans. Taking exception to some of the comments made by the previous speakers, Streicher stated emphatically that sole credit for the military triumphs in Poland was due to Hitler. Streicher also charged that the previous great war had been lost because of inept military leaders. At the insistence of some ranking military leaders, Streicher was forced to apologize publicly and publish a retraction of his insulting words.[18]

It was apparent that Hitler had lost his patience with Streicher and, in late December 1939, Hermann Göring began legal proceedings against Streicher. The formal hearing took place in Munich and began on February 13, 1940. On February 16, Streicher was found guilty of the

This illustration from *The Poison Mushroom*—a collection of lessons for German kids about Jews composed by Julius Streicher—depicts children of the Hitler Youth admiring an advertising poster for a public appearance by Streicher himself. The poster is mounted on a cylindrical post called a "litfaßsäule," a popular advertising medium at the time.

principal charge that he had profited from dishonest financial dealings in the confiscation of Jewish property. The official opinion stated simply that Streicher was "unfit for leadership." Hitler's reaction to the court's findings was to order Streicher to cease all functions as a gauleiter and make no further public speeches. Streicher was, however, still allowed to publish *Der Stürmer*.[19]

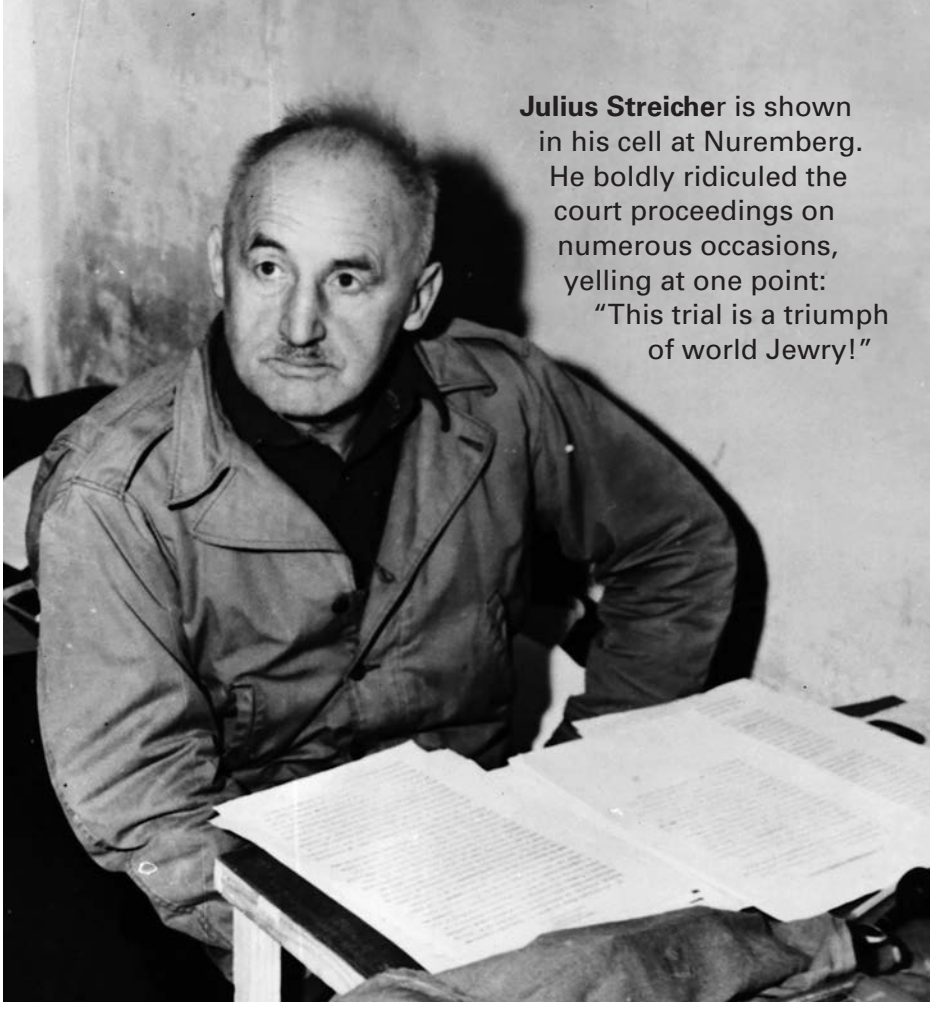
Having been removed as the Franconian gauleiter, Streicher quietly moved to his Pleikershof farm 20 miles from Nuremberg. While Streicher was genuinely interested in the crops and animals on the farm, his principal concern remained *Der Stürmer*. Before and after the entry of the United States into the war against Germany, Streicher published numerous articles exposing powerful Jewish influence over U.S. politics and financial affairs. Throughout the war years, Streicher's



Germany's War

The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II

By John Wear. *Germany's War* documents that the Allied leaders were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. FDR's numerous provocations forced Germany to declare war on the U.S.A. despite Hitler's desire for peace. Also covers Stalin's plan for European conquest, America's second crusade, how WWII was planned and instigated, the Allied conspiracy to prolong the war, the Allied POW camps that killed a million Germans, the appalling plight of expelled Germans, history's most terrible peace, crimes committed in German camps, the alleged genocide of 6 million Jews, and more. Softcover, 514 pages, #717, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET to charge or you may order at www.BarnesReview.com. Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.



Julius Streicher is shown in his cell at Nuremberg. He boldly ridiculed the court proceedings on numerous occasions, yelling at one point: "This trial is a triumph of world Jewry!"

favorite target was American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who he always called "the Jew Rosenfeld."[20]

Streicher's wife, Kunigunde, suffered from major mental and emotional problems during this period. She was committed in early 1939 to a mental sanitorium in Rottermuenster, where she died during the mid-years of the war. Streicher developed a close relationship with Adele Tappe who was employed as his secretary at Pleikershof. The two were married on March 30, 1945, probably by a local civil service official in a simple ceremony.[21]

The newlyweds soon thereafter left Pleikershof and headed toward the Tyrolian Alps, eventually finding refuge as paying guests at a farm near the town of Weidring. Streicher posed as an artist, partially disguising himself with the growth of a white beard. Maj. Henry Blitt, a Jewish-American officer, recognized Streicher and placed him under arrest on May 23. Adele was also arrested, and the two were jailed in various locations and forced to undergo official interrogations. Julius Streicher was later moved to a prison cell in the compound of Nuremberg's Palace of Justice, where he faced trial as a major war criminal at the IMT.[22]

THE IMT

The indictments of the German defendants at the IMT were served on October 19, 1945. Dr. Gilbert asked each defendant to make a brief statement about his indictment. Streicher answered, "This trial is a triumph of world Jewry!"[23] Streicher later said: "This so-called indictment is *reine wurst*—pure baloney—they must have their victims. I am suspicious of such international justice. International Jewry is a better description."[24]

Only weeks before the IMT started, American interrogating officer Col. Brundage expressed concern about the lack of substantive evidence against Streicher. Brundage identified the difficulty of linking Streicher's actions with the offense of conspiracy

under Count One of the IMT indictment. It was clear to Brundage that Streicher's actions did not meet with the required level of direct criminal participation in a common plan or conspiracy, as a leader, organizer, instigator or an accomplice.[25]

Brundage, during interrogations in November 1945, attempted to establish that Streicher had influenced Hitler on the Jewish question, and encouraged Hitler's anti-Jewish prejudice. However, no documentary or other substantive evidence existed establishing that Streicher had indirectly influenced the attitude and policies of Hitler and future anti-Jewish actions of the National Socialist regime.[26]

Streicher thought the IMT was a farce. He said to American psychiatrist Leon Goldensohn:

> My conviction is and always has been, since the beginning of this trial, that, in the final analysis, it doesn't matter what defense arguments are given because the minds of the judges were made up in advance, and nothing the defense lawyers or the defendants and their witnesses can say could possibly change anything. This is not a normal trial. It's an international political trial and, as, such is highly irregular. It is a trial within a nation but a trial of victors against the vanquished. Even before the trials started, the victors who are our judges were quite convinced that we were guilty and that we should all pay the price.[27]

Streicher also claimed at the IMT that he had been tortured and beaten by Allied soldiers. American prosecutor Robert Jackson moved to strike this testimony from the record, since otherwise "the court would have had to conduct an investigation."[28]

The legal issues in Streicher's case were unique. Since Streicher had been forbidden from making speeches and had been placed under house arrest starting in 1940, it was difficult for the tribunal to prove that he had conspired to start the war or commit war crimes. Instead, the tribunal accused him of fulminating race hatred for so long and so effectively that this constituted crimes against humanity. Streicher's numerous writings and speeches were presented as evidence of his incitements to violence.[29]

Streicher presented his defense on April 26, 1946. Streicher's bluntness and combative nature made a bad impression on the tribunal. For example, when the prosecution asked whether he thought he had promoted racial hatred by writing that Jews were "a nation of bloodsuckers and extortionists," Streicher responded: "It is not preaching hatred. It is just a statement of facts."[30]

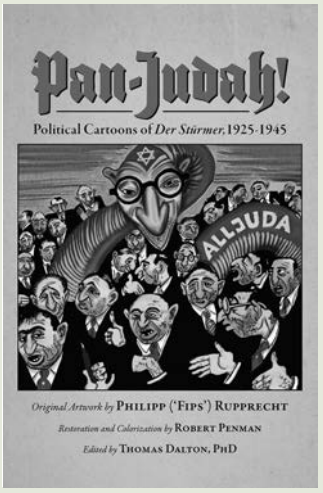
Streicher was found not guilty of Count One of the IMT indictment, which was participation in a common plan or conspiracy to commit crimes against peace. However, the court found Streicher guilty under Count Four of the IMT indictment, which involved crimes against humanity. The court in its opinion stated that Streicher, for his 25 years of speaking, writing, and preaching hatred of the Jews, was widely known as "Jew-Baiter Number One." It claimed that Streicher's incitement to murder and extermination, at the time when Jews were being killed in the East, constituted crimes against humanity.[31]

Streicher was hanged at Nuremberg on October 16, 1946. When the noose was slipped over his head, he yelled "Heil Hitler! Heil Hitler!" He also shouted at the witnesses: "Purim Festival 1946!" and "The Bolsheviks will hang you all one day." When the black hood was placed over his head, Streicher said his last words: "Adele—my dear wife."[32]

CONCLUSION

American prosecutor Telford Taylor wrote about Streicher and the defendants at the IMT:

> The preceding defendants had all been buried under documents undeniably establishing their monstrous guilt. But Streicher had had nothing to do with military decisions and had been a political nonentity since 1940. Virtually all of his Nazism had gone into anti-Semitism, most of it embodied in his journal, *Der*


Pan-Judah!
Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer, 1925-1945
ALLJUDA
Original Artwork by PHILIPP ('FIPS') RUPPRECHT
Restoration and Colorization by ROBERT PENMAN
Edited by THOMAS DALTON, PhD

Pan Judah! The Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer

Beginning in the 1920s, Julius Streicher published a weekly newspaper called *Der Stürmer*. Its mission was straightforward: to warn the German people about the threats posed to the nation. Streicher was convinced the Jews were the most dangerous group, and his articles gave a blunt account of them. A key feature of *Der Stürmer* was its political cartoons. Every issue displayed cartoons depicting various alleged Jewish dangers. The lead cartoonist was Philipp "Fips" Rupprecht. His cartoons became the signature feature of the newspaper. With the demise of National Socialist Germany, *Der Stürmer* and Fips's cartoons were largely buried and forgotten. Recently, though, a skilled digital artist named Robert Penman rediscovered the forgotten images. He carefully restored and colorized them. Here are 200 of the best Fips images, as they have never been seen before. Penman has done a masterful job. The images are sharp, crisp, and compelling. The colors are vivid. Fips's cartoons, originally printed on cheap newsprint, come alive for the first time since WWII. Organized into six chapters chronologically, Fips's cartoons clearly demonstrate a progression of views over the period of 20 years, from before the Nazis assumed power until the very end of the war. Hardback, 8.5 x 11, color illustrations, glossy, high-quality stock, 288 pages, #910, *$75* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $10 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

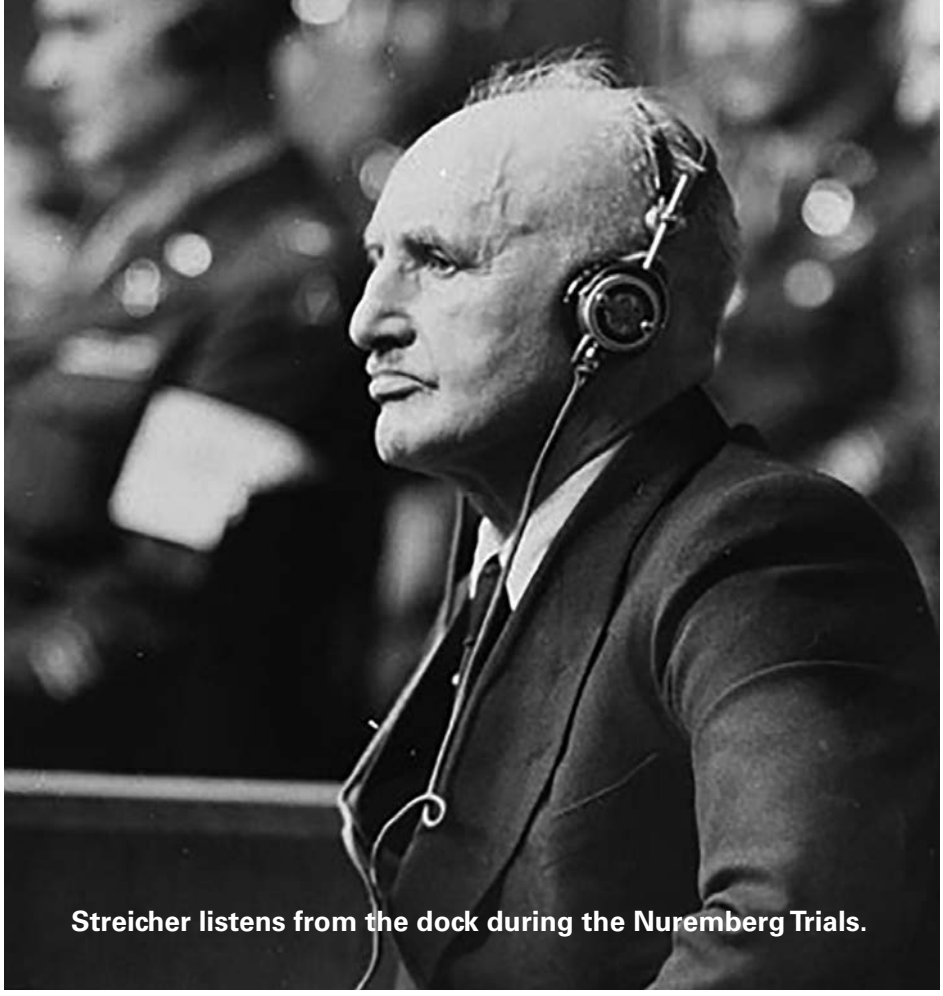
Stürmer. Beyond question he had been an important force in sowing the seeds of the anti-Jewish atrocities, but was that a crime under international law? … [W]as the publication of a German newspaper in Germany, no matter how scurrilous, an international crime?[33]

The answer to Taylor's questions is that Streicher did not commit any crimes under international law.

Taylor did conclude that it was legally defensible for the Tribunal to convict Streicher under Count Four of the indictment. However, Taylor was critical of the tribunal's opinion:

> I cannot justify the tribunal's failure to mention other facts, such as that from 1940 until the end of the war, Streicher was living on his farm in forced seclusion and his connection with *Der Stürmer* was his only "outside" source of information, that the paper's circulation had dwindled to about 15,000 copies during most of the war, that he had no connection with Himmler or any contact with those in Poland or the Soviet Union who were perpetuating the atrocities, and that publication of a newspaper, however maddening and unconscionable it may be, should be touched with criminal accusations only with the greatest caution.[34]

Julius Streicher was improperly convicted and hanged at Nuremberg. While he was disliked by almost everyone, including his fellow IMT defendants, he committed no crimes under international law. Streicher never should have been executed solely for making anti-Jewish statements that he sincerely believed in. ❖



Streicher listens from the dock during the Nuremberg Trials.

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John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. With the help of friends, John's website is up and running again at www.WearsWar.com.

Bringing the Holocaust to the Ann Arbor City Council

By Henry Herskovitz

Earlier this year, this Jewish writer addressed the Ann Arbor, Michigan, City Council in an attempt to pique some interest in facts that we assume are not taught in Michigan public schools. In 2016, the Michigan legislature passed Public Act 170. It mandates the teaching of the "Holocaust" to high school students, like many other states across the country.

I have requested course curriculum, textbooks, assigned readings, potential guest speakers and other educational material related to the "Holocaust" from the Ann Arbor School Board, only to be thus far rebuffed and ignored. No doubt such "educational materials" amount to well-funded anti-German Jewish propaganda that plays on students' emotions.

Nevertheless, I thought the city council would be interested in the very beginning of the rise of National Socialism in Germany, beginning with the declaration of war by Jews on Germany itself. In my brief address, I attempted to explain how organized Jewry declared a worldwide economic boycott on Germany, led by staunch Jewish Zionists like Samuel Untermeyer and many other powerful, high-profile and well-connected Jews in America and the wider Western world. What follows is this writer's brief address.

* * *

Good evening,

On January 27, many parts of the world celebrated International Holocaust Remembrance Day. Actually, that was just the official day of remembrance. The real remembrance day is every day of the year. If you don't believe that, merely create for yourself a Google Alert on the word "holocaust."

Henry Herskovitz was born into a Jewish family but has since renounced his Jewish faith and identity. He believes the truth about the Holocaust and the crimes of the Zionists in Israel need to be brought to the fore. He has organized numerous protests, including many near a synagogue in Ann Arbor, for years to bring attention to these issues.

The reason for this daily reminder is to fix forever in people's minds the "eternal suffering and innocence" of the Jewish people.

Tonight, I'd like to focus on this alleged Jewish innocence; the innocence that is programmed into our minds by Hollywood, the media, campus statues and museums throughout America. We are taught that the National Socialists of Germany wished to exterminate the Jews for no other reason than that they were Jews. We are taught that Jews did nothing to deserve this extermination and were like innocent lambs being led to slaughter.

But maybe Jews in 1933 were not as innocent as we were led to believe. The headline of the March 24, 1933 edition of London's *Daily Express* read, "Judea declares war on Germany; Jews in all the world unite in action."

From the body of the article: "The Jewish wholesaler will quit his house, the banker his stock exchange, the merchant his business, and the beggar his humble hut, in order to join the holy war against Hitler's people." This international call to boycott really was against the German people. Jewish elites knew that the boycott would cause the starvation—the deaths—of 30% of Germany's population.

A Jewish newspaper called *Natscha Retsch* wrote: "The war against Germany will be waged by all Jewish communities, conferences, congresses … by every individual Jew. Thereby the war against Germany will ideologically enliven and promote our interests, which require that Germany be wholly destroyed."

Samuel Untermeyer, president of the World Jewish Economic Federation, spewed falsehoods in his hate-driven speeches, designed to whip up support for this Jewish-led boycott. "Germany [has] been converted from a nation of culture into a veritable hell of cruel and savage beasts," Untermeyer declared.

But, in fact, this economic war by Jews against Germany in 1933 occurred long before there was any such thing as sanctions or reprisals of any kind against European Jews.

Innocent or aggressive? ❖

Henry Herskovitz is a long-time activist based in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He focuses much of his activism on exposing Israeli crimes and Jewish power in America as well as critiquing the official "Holocaust" story.

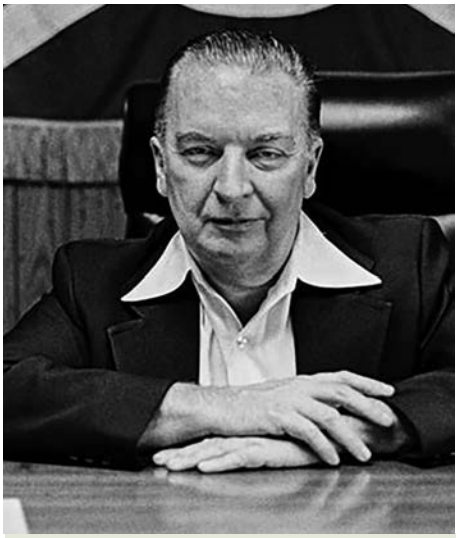
National Socialism in America Post-WWII to the 1980s

IN PART 1 OF THIS THREE-PART SERIES on National Socialist movements in America (TBR, March/April 2023), we saw an overview of the various German American organizations affiliated with or sympathetic toward National Socialist Germany prior to and leading up to World War II, culminating in the German American Bund and its persecution by the state, primarily at the behest of organized Jewish groups and politicians. In Part 2 we will study individuals and organizations in America aligned with the National Socialist worldview after World War II, featuring George Lincoln Rockwell and his American Nazi Party, organizations and factions that continued after Rockwell's murder in 1967, and other groups active until the mid-1980s, including, of course, populist Willis A. Carto, founder of THE BARNES REVIEW.

By Karl Haemers

Unbeknownst to many Americans then and now, World War II was essentially a conflict between the forces of Communism versus nationalism for the power to determine the future fate of world history. Since the forces of Communism were embodied not just in the USSR but also within Britain, France and the United States, it prevailed over the nationalist coalition embodied in National Socialist Germany and its allies, which included Italy, Hungary, Romania and Japan, along with the all-European forces of the Waffen SS.

A number of National Socialist organizations were active and effective in the United States even prior to the full leadership of the National Socialist German Labor Party (NSDAP) in 1933 in Germany and throughout the war, as we saw in Part 1, "National Socialism in America Before World War II." Communist and primarily Jewish war propaganda had been effective in the United States in demonizing National Socialism, a propaganda campaign that continued after the war. The House Un-American Activities Committee, the FBI and other agencies continued their monitoring and disruption activities of groups and organizations sympathetic to Germany and National Socialism. As such, any U.S.-based National Socialist group had to move underground and greatly curtail its activities.



J.B. STONER
Stoner helped form a branch of the Ku Klux Klan in Tennessee and worked with the National States' Rights Party. A lifelong opponent of integration, Stoner passed away in 2005 at age 81.

Such groups had learned a similar lesson as had the previous German American Bund. They could be more effective—and survive longer—in advancing the cause of National Socialism by displaying more American symbolism and messaging, rather than German or National Socialist-inspired symbolism and messaging. One distinction of the postwar groups was that they included more members of other European ethnic groups, and most focused on a broader White American advocacy and racial struggle. Postwar conditions in America also restricted the number of members compared to pre-war numbers.

THE COLUMBIANS

As early as the summer of 1946, an organization emerged in Georgia called the Columbian Workers Move-

Four members of the Columbians are arrested during a 1946 protest in front of a house on Garibaldi Street in Atlanta which had been bought by a Black family in a White neighborhood.

ment of America. Emory Burke was its main founder and leader, and he had connections to remnants of wartime groups. Soon, the Columbians secured a headquarters, uniforms, flags and a newsletter, all featuring a red thunderbolt. Their numbers never exceeded 200, with only a couple dozen truly active members. Their focus was primarily racialist, and they engaged with the issue of Black encroachment into White neighborhoods, including conducting safety patrols to deter Black criminals. The group collapsed and disbanded when members injured a Black man found at night in a White neighborhood. Burke and others were arrested, their charter was revoked at the urging of Atlanta's powerful Jewish community, and some members departed to emerge later in new more explicitly National Socialist-affiliated groups.[1]

NATIONAL RENAISSANCE PARTY

By 1949, another organization had emerged, composed at first of a number of fragments from prewar groups. The National Renaissance Party (NRP), led by young newcomer James Madole, defined its ideological positions in a newsletter that persisted until 1979. Important issues included anti-capitalist and anti-Christian positions, support for Russian nationalists against the Bolsheviks, "anti-Semitism" generally, and pro-Aryan racialism. National Socialist spiritual ideologue Francis Parker Yockey attended meetings but never became a member. Early iconography included the swastika and thunderbolt, and eventually a uniformed self-defense force was formed, called the Elite Guard, to protect the members from violent assault during public events. This is a defining feature of many of these groups throughout history, starting with the NSDAP's SA (Sturmabteilung). A young Matt Koehl was a leader of the Elite Guard, a figure who will appear later among perhaps the most effective National Socialist-affiliated group of the postwar period.

The NRP was active in New York City, conducting sidewalk speeches and literature distribution, prompting Jewish activists to urge the FBI to investigate the NRP. In 1954, the same House Un-American Activities

Committee (HUAC), formerly led by New York's Jewish Democratic Rep. Samuel Dickstein—who led the persecution of the German American Bund and its leaders—interrogated and harassed members of the NRP. Many quit and departed in fear of another mass arrest, but Madole continued. In late 1954, the HUAC issued its "Preliminary Report on Neo-Fascist and Hate Groups," which declared NRP and others "un-American" but not an immediate threat. This de facto ended any real activities of the NRP.[2]

NATIONAL STATES' RIGHTS PARTY

The National States' Rights Party (NSRP) formed in 1957 partly through the efforts of former Columbian Edward Fields. Not National Socialist per se, the NSRP focused on White racial issues in America, as did many postwar groups in reaction to the Jewish-led civil rights movement. An initial gathering in Tennessee merged a number of smaller groups into the larger organization, including the previously mentioned Emory Burke from the Columbians and Matt Koehl from the NRP. Over the next 20 years, the NSRP maintained the largest membership of any other White nationalist group in the United States. It produced a monthly newspaper with the same name as the Columbians' publication, *The Thunderbolt*, and featured a thunderbolt emblazoned on its flag and other materials.

It had members who overlapped with other National Socialist organizations and the Ku Klux Klan and, significantly, acted as an informal political and educational aspect of the KKK. Fields retained National Socialist-affiliated members by privately claiming the group's letters also meant "National Socialist Revolution Party."[3]

Five men with alleged affiliations to the NSRP were accused of bombing a Jewish synagogue in Atlanta in 1958, shortly after the group was formed. That group, however, called itself the Confederate Underground, and the five men were acquitted of the crime at trial. NSRP member John Cromellin sent an open letter to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover claiming the bombing was self-inflicted by members of the synagogue themselves on their own temple—a ploy with several objectives, including an excuse to increase FBI security at Jewish institutions.[4] No persons were killed or injured in the explosion.

The NSRP fielded political candidates in 1960, including Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus for president and retired Navy Adm. John Cromellin for vice president. It tried again in 1964 with Klan member John Kasper for president and NSRP leader and attorney J.B. Stoner for vice president. Neither campaign returned many votes. Fields began to focus his attention on his Klan activities, while Attorney General Edward Levi initiated a federal investigation of the group in the mid-1970s. (The NSRP was previously subject to the FBI's COINTELPRO surveillance and infiltration program.)

The organization soon thereafter began to decline.

By 1980, Stoner was convicted of a bombing, Fields was expelled for alleged neglect—a specious charge—and, without effective leadership, the NSRP disbanded in 1987.[5] At its height in the 1960s, the NSRP was the largest right-wing group, with members throughout the nation and *The Thunderbolt* reaching nearly 25,000 readers.

Ed Fields of the NSRP addresses a KKK rally in Georgia, 1976.

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

One participant in the initial meeting in Tennessee that birthed the NSRP who did not join that organization was a 39-year-old retired Navy commander who had fought against "Nazis" in World War II and, following that fratricidal bloodbath, Communists in Korea. During the Korean War, he supported Gen. Douglas MacArthur for president in 1952, and studied his first "anti-Semitic" material. This led him to wonder about Adolf Hitler's views, so he bought a used copy of *Mein Kampf*. As stated in his autobiography *This Time the World*: "And that was the end of Lincoln Rockwell, the 'nice guy'—the 'dumb goy'—and

the beginning of an entirely different person."[6]

Rockwell began his organizing in Arlington, Virginia in 1958, hanging a large swastika flag sent to him by a colleague on the inside wall of his home and headquarters where drivers and pedestrians could see it. A few adherents trickled in, and Rockwell presented a convoluted name for the organization, which settled out as the American Nazi Party (ANP). He designed uniforms for the small but dedicated number of members and commenced the initial phase of his four-part plan leading toward his election as president of the United States.

Rockwell implemented the first phase over the next eight years, from 1959-1967. Its objective was to make himself and his organization household words, by forcing the mainstream media to report on his outrageous and flagrant advocacy, which included calls for "gassing Jewish traitors" and "sending Blacks back to Africa," along with open displays of the demonized swastika symbol and praise for the equally demonized Hitler. The initial publicity-seeking phase was largely successful when Rockwell gave an interview with *Playboy* magazine in 1966, and other public appearances.[7] ANP literature and messaging was also designed to be inflammatory and provocative in order to increase notoriety. The ANP fielded a "hate bus" which toured areas of the country, including a trip to New Orleans to counter-demonstrate opposite a "love bus" displayed by Black protesters.

Rockwell's speaking events at college campuses at the time included aspects of the second phase of his political strategy, where he shifted from openly provocative statements to more legitimate educational and historical material. He focused on Communist activity in the United States, denunciation of the subversive civil rights movement, World War II historical Revisionism, and White racial issues. Leaving off his swastika armband, Rockwell dressed in suit and tie for these public addresses direct to the American people, where members of the media could not distort his words. One such speech came to the attention of then-college professor William Luther Pierce, who soon moved to work with the ANP, though never formally joining as a member. Pierce would go on to found the National Alliance after Rockwell was assassinated. [The National Alliance was actually the final incarnation of Willis A. Carto's Youth for Wallace organization.—Ed.]

American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell confronts Martin Luther King Jr. in front of the Dallas County Courthouse in Selma, Alabama in 1965. A debate was scheduled, but soon canceled.

Rockwell and the ANP saw their greatest success in the street demonstrations and speeches given in White neighborhoods in Chicago subject to a "Black invasion" by Jewish realtors purposefully placing Blacks among Whites beginning in 1966. Thousands of White Baltic immigrant residents joined Rockwell at a mass rally at Marquette Park on August 21, and, later on, the "White People's March" into the nearby Black ghetto on September 10. This visible popularity for Rockwell and the ANP quite possibly shamed Martin Luther King Jr. into leaving the area forever.[8]

Thereafter Rockwell decided to shift fully to the second phase. On January 1, 1967, the party's name was changed to the National Socialist White People's Party (NSWPP). By June, a national conference was convened at the ANP's Arlington headquarters to announce the group's new direction. The slogan "White Power!" became prominent, and the party newsletter became *White Power: The Newspaper of White Revolution*. At this time, Rockwell began working on his second book, *White Power*. Following its success in Chicago, the ANP attempted to appeal to mainstream middleclass Whites, including professionals, business owners, police officers and civil servants.

LOSS OF THE COMMANDER

On June 28, 1967, gunshots were fired at Rockwell as he stood outside the ANP headquarters in Arlington. Rockwell chased the suspects, but they escaped in a waiting car. Rockwell identified one of the suspects as possibly John Patler, an ANP officer he had expelled previously for dissension.[9]

Nearly two months later, on August 25, 1967, Rockwell was assassinated in Arlington. Rockwell departed from party headquarters in his car to the

nearby laundromat—indicative of the lack of funds and personnel from which the ANP chronically suffered. On returning, he was struck in the heart by one of two rounds fired from the roof of the laundromat. Rockwell managed to exit his car and gesture toward the gunman before falling dead. The gunman was apprehended by police while waiting at a bus stop. It was indeed Patler, real name Patsalos, who had a criminal record for homicide himself and in his family. He served eight years of a 20-year sentence for first-degree murder and, as of 2017, was thought to be living free in New York City.[10] One account by a claimed insider among the ANP discovered that Patler was informed of Rockwell's movements by a traitor, one of four men who was inside the headquarters on that tragic day.[11]

George Lincoln Rockwell, "the Commander," was dead and, after profound mourning, the National Socialist expression in America would soldier on in new forms.

THE WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY

Leadership of the National Socialist White People's Party (NSWPP) fell to Matt Koehl. Lacking the charisma of Rockwell, Koehl took a steady, methodical approach to building up the party, which saw some success. After a brief surge of support after Rockwell's death, membership declined, funding dried up, and some offices closed. In late 1967, the party was even evicted from its Arlington headquarters.[12] Koehl struggled merely to keep the party alive. On April 8, 1968, *The New York Times* published an article titled, "Rockwell's Nazis Lost Without Him," gloating that the party and movement were struggling mightily following the death of the Commander.[13]

In 1969, the party purchased a new headquarters, published Rockwell's book *White Power* in hardcover, and the newsletter by the same name saw publication again. At this time, William Luther Pierce became national secretary and Robert Lloyd, former captain of Rockwell's stormtroopers, became national organizer. A dispute between Koehl and Pierce led to Pierce leaving and later solidifying The National Alliance.

Koehl steadily built the party to respectable prominence throughout the 1970s, with offices in numerous cities along with affiliate groups including the stormtroopers, the National Socialist Women's Organization (NSWO), and the National Socialist Youth Movement, along with a group for college students. Public demonstrations continued, including Koehl leading 126 stormtroopers in uniform in a parade in Cleveland in 1973.[14] The Chicago and Los Angeles chapters expanded activities, as well, and sought semi-autonomy. The NSWPP fielded political candidates and, in at least one instance, gained 30% of the White vote, while NSWO candidate Sandra Enders came within 300 votes of winning the 1977 primary race for the Milwaukee school board.

The growing group fielded uniformed members in parades and demonstrations against Commies.

By 1980, Koehl and chief of staff Martin Kerr issued "The Twelve Points," outlining a new National Socialist American society in all key aspects. Soon after came Koehl's "The Revolutionary Nature of National Socialism," which pivoted ideology from saving White Western civilization to preparing a "post-Western Aryan civilization" after the inevitable collapse of the old systems.

Kerr's version of events attributes the decline of the NSWPP after 1978 to increasing irrelevance as "counterculture," Vietnam war protests and the decline of White racial consciousness, as well as the false hopes Whites placed in Ronald Reagan in 1980. The federal government, especially the IRS, began to harass and challenge the party, depleting it of funds and energy.

Another account presented in *White Revolt!* by party member and eyewitness Leon Dilios, however, attributes the decline of the NSWPP to internal sabotage and incompetence by Koehl himself. Affiliate offices around the nation were closed and Koehl brought all focus to the new smaller headquarters in Arlington. Party activities there were restricted mostly to publication of uninspiring material such as the newsletter, while many party members craved action. A 23-year-old Frank Collin had come to Arlington from the Chicago area to work at the national office, but returned home disappointed, seeing many other formerly enthusiastic activists leave the NSWPP in 1968.

THE MIDWEST PLAN

In late 1968, Koehl appointed Collin as Midwest coordinator and provided him with a contact list. Collin commenced rebuilding membership and raising funds, eventually purchasing another headquarters and reaching out to the same White residents around Marquette Park and Gage Park the Chicago NSWPP led by Rockwell had advocated for earlier. The growing group fielded uniformed members in parades and demonstrations against Communists, such as the May Day 1969 parade, where members revealed their swastika arm bands and attacked marchers carrying Viet Cong flags and pro-Communist Vietnam signs. This gained national news attention, and Collin's Midwest plan surged.

More demonstrations, street battles, a speech at a university and other activities followed, and then Collin and Midwest members attended the national assembly in Arlington on Labor Day in 1969. Afterward Koehl tried to curtail Midwest operations and recalled Collin to Arlington, but the Midwest contingent refused and increased activities.

This is when Collin received a

letter from Bruno Luedtke, an original German National Socialist who had acted as advisor to Rockwell. Luedtke revealed his suspicions that Matt Koehl had been the informer in the headquarters who had called Patler to tell him of the opportunity to assassinate Rockwell. Leudtke believed that the current failure of the NSWPP was due to infiltration of its leadership by the enemy, "for the purpose not of destroying the Party, but attracting as many National Socialists as possible and misleading them through futile conduct onto an ideological merry-go-round."[15]

Suspicions were fed by the murder of Joseph Tommasi, the young leader of the successful Los Angeles branch. Under his leadership, Tommasi's chapter also experienced growing membership and success, and he resisted Koehl's efforts to recall him to Arlington. In 1973, Koehl expelled Tommasi from the party, so Tommasi formed his independent National Socialist Liberation Front (NSLF). Koehl had installed a branch of the NSWPP nearby to the NSLF as competition for members—as Koehl did in Chicago and elsewhere. While Tomassi was driving by this office on August 15, 1975, he was shot dead by the duty officer there. The NSLF collapsed but remnants would spawn the largest group into the 21st century, the National Socialist Movement.[16]

Collin and the Chicago branch were removed in the spring of 1970 and Koehl sent an associate to replace them, attempting to confiscate the building. Collin and his loyalists physically stormed their former headquarters and ejected Koehl's representative and, thereafter, declared themselves an independent organization, the National Socialist Party of America (NSPA).

The NSPA faced repeated attacks on its headquarters, including one by Dykes Against Fascism, arrests of its members including Collin, denial of permits to speak and demonstrate in public and frequent lack of funds. It overcame to build enthusiastic support against Black encroachment among White residents in various neighborhoods and continued to distribute literature, conduct more street actions against Communists and Jews, field candidates for political office and bring legal actions against the Chicago establishment. The NSPA was often featured in national news.

A ruling in favor of the NSPA came from the Illinois appellate court on October 28, 1971. The party's public demonstrations created negative views of the local administration, including Mayor Richard J. Daley, and powerful Zionists who attempted to deny the right to free speech to "Nazis" but granted it readily to Communists. White voting blocs started to turn against the administration, and so the court ruled to restore freedom of speech to the NSPA.

OPERATION SKOKIE

The party had been threatening to demonstrate with swastika flags flying in Skokie, a largely Jewish suburb of Chicago, where permits to speak in public had been denied based on new ordinances. This led to lower court rulings in favor of free speech, which were challenged before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1978. The court ruled three Skokie ordinances were unconstitutional, and a July 9 NSPA demonstration could proceed.[17]

Collin never conducted the demonstration in Skokie, deeming it unnecessary. He had gotten the legal victory, which the NSPA then applied to a large demonstration in downtown Chicago on July 9 featuring roughly 1,000 White residents. The NSPA's organizing continued to be focused on the White neighborhood around Marquette Park. *White Revolt!* provides a summary:

> Operation Skokie climaxed in National Socialism's greatest success since the Third Reich. Nothing comparable had ever been achieved before by the movement in America. A grand strategy of beating Democracy at its own crooked game, combined with unbending willpower and personal courage, quite literally forced prestigious opponents and

White Revolt!

An American National Socialist History

By Leon Dilios. *White Revolt!* is the true story of National Socialism in the U.S. Beginning in the 1960s, Dilios was an eyewitness to George Lincoln Rockwell's mass rally in Chicago and "White Power March." Following Rockwell's assassination, Rockwell Hall was opened in memory of the fallen commander. Over the next 10 years, NSPA activism made world headlines and generated a landmark free speech Supreme Court ruling still studied today. Public meetings, huge demonstrations, marches and electoral campaigns generated international publicity. Riots, street battles, bombings, shoot-outs, killings, arrests and legal prosecutions culminated in "Operation Skokie," when uniformed stormtroopers threatened to "invade" the predominantly Jewish suburb with swastika flags flying, unless their rights to free speech were restored. This is their version of events. Softcover, 312 pages, #826, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET. Purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.

> their colossal institutions, unthinkably more powerful than the comparably miniscule NSPA, to remove the very manacles with which they themselves had [used to shackle] freedom of speech for race-conscious Whites.

Soon after, organizers of an enemy coalition announced a reprisal. They threatened to physically destroy NSPA headquarters, Rockwell Hall. According to Dilios, around 200 angry protesters, including John Kerry (the partially Jewish future politician and secretary of state under Barack Obama) and Rahm Emanuel (the Jewish future mayor of Chicago, Clinton presidential advisor and Obama chief of staff), were met outside the headquarters by 35 NSPA members armed with clubs and pipes. Police attended but did not intervene, and the angry mob departed without incident for fear of instigating a physical confrontation they were sure to lose.[18]

Collin turned to other priorities as well, including publishing a newspaper, *The Order*, which ended up being the longest running publication of any National Socialist group, including the German original, persisting until the early 2000s. Collin entered the race for city alderman in late 1978, conducting a vigorous campaign among sympathetic voters in his district, but a strange exodus of party members in early 1979 left him with too few members to monitor polling stations, and it appeared the election was stolen from him. Morale suffered, and some members contemplated a more militant route to power, which Collin perhaps rightly proclaimed would be disastrous. He and loyalists discovered infiltrators, saboteurs and informants in the ranks, including agents of the FBI's COINTELPRO program and the Anti-Defamation League. The NSPA viewed these new tactics against it as signs that it had become a serious threat to the anti-White establishment.

THE GREENSBORO MASSACRE

The NSPA also maintained a unit in North Carolina. The Communist Workers Party (CWP) had invited (challenged) them to a demonstration at a Black housing complex, Morningside Homes, in Greensboro, North Carolina. Forty NSPA/KKK members accepted and, on November 3, 1979, drove to the demonstration in a convoy of vehicles. When their vehicles were attacked with bats and clubs, the members jumped out and retaliated in what had become at the time a common street battle. This event escalated when a Communist fired a pistol, and the NSPA/KKK members returned fire with pistols and shotguns. Five of the CWP members—two Blacks, one Jew, one White and a Latino—were killed, and 10 wounded. One NSPA member was wounded in the arm.

Because the incident was recorded on camera by news teams, two separate trials acquitted the party members on grounds of self-defense. A third federal trial, however, found them guilty, yet did not include a prison sentence. Instead, a fine of $350,000 was imposed, bankrupting the party and the movement there.

> Rockwell Hall was seized by a government infiltrator and sold to Mexicans.

The Greensboro Massacre, as it became known, generated enthusiasm throughout the NSPA and other groups, as Dilios notes:

> The firestorm of international publicity ignited in North Carolina was especially valuable, because it reinforced, as never before, our power, uncompromising will and determination to defend ourselves to the death, and drew a blood-red line of distinction between National Socialists and Communists for the first time since 1945.[19]

The Chicago NSPA went on to win a lawsuit against the Federal Communications Commission, which was forced to grant a broadcast license for new AM radio station WPWR (White Power). The party message went out to thousands more listeners across a much broader area.

DECLINE & FALL OF THE NSPA

The end came relatively abruptly. Early in 1981, Collin was arrested on a charge of "indecent relations with minors." He denied his guilt, but later pled guilty to spare his father from bankruptcy in funding the defense (the NSPA lacked the funds to sustain his legal defense).

"When all conventional methods for eliminating one's opponents have failed, murder, imprisonment or character assassination are brought to bear," Collin said at the time. After 10 years of operations, Rockwell Hall, headquarters for the NSPA, was seized by a government infiltrator and sold to Mexicans. The Marquette Park neighborhood was soon destroyed by crime and degeneracy.

Let us allow NSPA member and historian Leon Dilios to summarize:

> The volume and intensity of worldwide publicity we generated; our legal victories, all the way up to the United States Supreme Court; our conquest of powerful establishment entities like the Democratic Party and the city governments of Skokie and Berwyn; beating the Federal Communications Commission; physically defeating our violent enemies, from the Jewish Defense League to the Communist Workers Party; grinding the Black invasion of Chicago's entire southwest side to a halt; and, most significantly, mobilizing America's White masses under the Swastika—were unique, unprecedented achievements not matched since.[20]

CARTO: NATIONAL POPULIST

This era of the timeline focused on National Socialism in America must include the emergence of the political organizer, author, publisher and founder of multiple influential publications—including THE BARNES

In this *Life* magazine photograph, members of the American Nazi Party, including driver John Patler (second from left; real name Patsalos), pose with the George Lincoln Rockwell "hate bus" in Montgomery, Alabama, on the way to New Orleans in May 1961. Patler was later convicted of assassinating Rockwell, who was shot on August 25,1967. He served eight of 20 years for the pre-meditated murder.

Review—Willis Allison Carto. Like Rockwell, he was a veteran of World War II, serving in the Pacific theater. As early as 1955, Carto began publishing vignettes devoted to America-first nationalism, or what he termed "populism," and related topics. An early example was the monthly newsletter *Right*.

Here we are concerned with Carto's publications and activities which may be seen as explicitly National Socialist or closely affiliated. Carto maintained his ideology as a populist and nationalist, which was essentially the ideology of the German National Socialists and European fascists generally. In 1955, he first conceived of and, in 1958, officially founded Liberty Lobby, which was "strictly devoted to advancing the interests of America's consumers, taxpayers and voters—the nation as a whole."

"Liberty Lobby was conceived in 1955 as a pressure group for patriotism—a lobby to fight the organized, special-interest lobbies (both foreign and domestic) that proliferate in the nation's capital," Carto explained. The organization was "spearheading the drive for audit, reform and ultimate abolition of the Federal Reserve banking monopoly."[21]

These are precisely the kinds of advocacy and political organizing the National Socialist German Labor Party conducted in its drive to leadership throughout the late 1920s and early 1930s, and afterward when it had achieved leadership. In fact, Carto renamed the 1996 revised second edition of his book from which these quotes come *Populism vs. Plutocracy: The Universal Struggle*. Of course, Carto's use of the word "struggle" is reminiscent of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*.

In the 1960s, Carto began a collaboration with Rockwell, including publishing the leader of the American Nazi Party's essay detailing the ANP's overall approach in the pages of his newsletter, *Right*.[22] Ostensibly maintaining some secrecy with his relations to Rockwell, "Carto recalls with amusement the 'secret' meetings he and Rockwell conducted in broad daylight in Lafayette Park, across from the White House in downtown Washington, sitting on the commemorative bench honoring famed Jewish financier Bernard Baruch," the late Michael Collins Piper revealed.[23]

Carto established a publishing company called Noontide Press, still offering books today. Under its Third Reich category, it offers numerous important Revisionist titles, including many sympathetic to Adolf Hitler and National Socialist Germany.[24] One of its publications was *Imperium: The Politics of Philosophy and History* by Francis Parker Yockey. The author dedicated the book to Adolf Hitler, "The Hero of the Second World War."

Much later, after Carto had established The Barnes Review Revisionist history magazine, he authored a classic essay in the January/February 2012

issue titled, "A Straight Look at the Second World War." In it, Carto calls Hitler "one of the most remarkable persons in European history."[25]

In the essay, Carto also argued that "Hitler wanted peace, but his sin was that he recognized the corrosive, destructive influence of the Rothschild-Zionist-Jewish presence in Europe and tried to do something about it." Addressing one of the most controversial topics in modern society, Carto also flatly insisted that, "Jewish influence is intolerable."

John Friend, this magazine's assistant editor, issued a review of a book by professor George Michael about Carto's career and his role in the broader right-wing movement in America titled *Willis Carto and the American Far Right*. Friend noted:

> Perhaps his most controversial endeavor (yet arguably the most important), Carto also sought to institutionalize historical Revisionism, which is simply an attempt to bring history into accord with the facts as we know them, especially as it relates to WWII and the alleged Jewish "Holocaust." This vital and courageous undertaking lives on with The Barnes Review.[26]

Similar to Hitler and the NSDAP, Carto recognized the issue of Jewish/Zionist supremacy, influence and power. By 1984 he founded and launched the Populist Party, a new political party to challenge the ineffective Democrat and Republican parties both largely colluding with the dominant power structure Carto sought to replace with a national America-first populist movement.

Though Carto only had loose affiliations with explicitly National Socialist-inspired groups in America, his publishing endeavors as well as these connections suffice to place him in close association with that movement and mark him as a significant contributor to its development.

In Part 3 we will look at Carto's influence on one of the most prominent organizations in the subsequent period after the mid-1980s, the National Alliance led by William Pierce. Still other groups and persons will emerge on the timeline to take their place in this fascinating history. ❖

Willis Allison Carto (1926-2015) was an indefatigable spokesman for White rights and America's middle class, forming Liberty Lobby in 1955 with the goal of lobbying Congress to pass legislation such as the Taxpayers Bill of Rights. He founded *The Spotlight* newspaper in 1975, which hit a peak in paid circulation of nearly 375,000 readers. He later founded TBR history magazine whose sole purpose is "to bring history into accord with the facts." See more at www.WillisCartoLibrary.com.

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Karl Haemers is the name of an author and researcher currently working in Oregon. Some of his essays have been published in the online journal *The Occidental Observer*, and reproduced elsewhere. He has assembled his writings and thoughts over the past several years into a book titled *Covert Covid Culprits*. See facing page for more.

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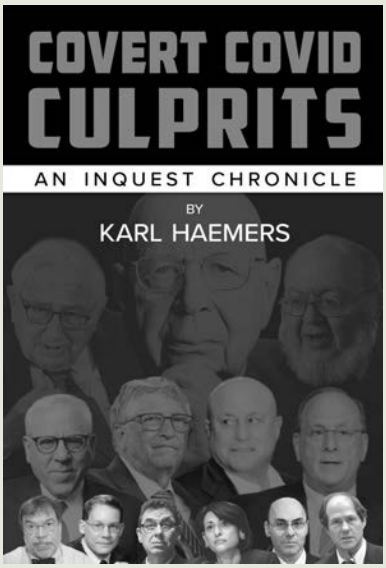

and others. In *Covert Covid Culprits*, Karl Haemers reveals the presence within all these power centers of members of a particular cabal who exercised a remarkable coordination of the pandemic itself as well as the global response. They profited financially, extended their reach of control, and further entrenched their power. Who are these criminals—both hidden and obvious—against humanity who planned, executed, covered up and redirected the greatest hoax, scam, fraud and Satanic op in world history? Once we know who, we will develop effective self-defense. In the end, we must consider a possible resolution of the gravest issue the world has ever faced. Softcover, 275 pages, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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Genetics: The Triumph of Science Over Ideology

New analyses of the latest DNA data proves there are in actuality seven distinct races of man

By Arthur Kemp

For the last 60 years, the entire world has been captured by what Louisiana author Stuart Omer Landry so accurately called the "Cult of Equality." Until 1945, only the most extreme of Communists believed that every single person on this planet was equal in innate talent, intelligence and physical ability. How could it be otherwise? All historians before 1945 knew that different peoples had different levels of achievement. The standard encyclopedias of the time were open and frank on racial differences. Everyone knew that, in the age of colonialism, the intrepid European explorers found native peoples all over the globe at differing stages of civilizational development.

For example, it was well known that in sub–Saharan Africa, the wheel —the very foundation of all technological achievement—was totally unknown until the late 1800s when White explorers demonstrated it to the astounded locals.

In the Americas, the stories of how a handful of Spaniards with their suits of metal armor, steel swords, guns, cannon and a few horses, easily overcame tens of thousands of Indian opponents, were standard school history fare. In Asia, the more advanced locals were, however, able to resist European penetration. In Japan's case, this ability lasted right until the mid-1800s—a testament to the organizational ability of pre-European Japanese society.

Scholar Arthur Kemp is one of the most prolific publishers of politically incorrect but factually accurate books of the modern era. His most recent tome, *Race and Racial Differences*, the result of decades of research, rewrites the genetic history of man proving, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that race is real and biological in nature, a thorough refutation of the prevailing cultural Marxist narrative on the subject.

CIVILIZATION ABSORBED

Historians all knew that it was European civilization that had spread throughout the entire globe, and not the culture of any other race. All over the world, the non-European peoples had bowed down before superior European technology, and quickly—as best as their innate abilities could—adopted those technological forms for use by themselves.

Thus, the historians could see the difference between, for example, Japanese society in 1870 and Japanese society in 1900. In those 30 years, Japan had transformed itself from a low industrial society into a highly mechanized technological power by copying European technology and culture. It was European-copied Japanese power—and not the "traditional" Japan—that defeated the Russian Empire in the Manchurian War of 1904.

In Africa and elsewhere, from the very first contact between Europeans and non-Europeans, the interaction was marked by a similar transfer of technology. One of the earliest records from Dutch settlers at the Cape of Good Hope notes how the locals desired one item above all else from the

Above, Zulu men are shown eating from a metal cooking pot, South Africa, circa 1890. As the natives had never developed such a thing as vital as a metal cooking pot, they were highly valued—more than even guns or steel knives. In addition, the brightly colored, bead necklaces and any woven adornments worn by African natives could not have been possible without the introduction of glass beads and the loom, two inventions the natives of Africa never developed on their own. The colorful "kente cloth" we see worn by Afrocentrists and other virtue signalers today would not have been possible without the loom, a non-African technology.

strange White men—cooking pots. These basic utensils, a miracle to the locals, were initially desired even more than guns, so great a revolution in lifestyle did they create among the aborigines.

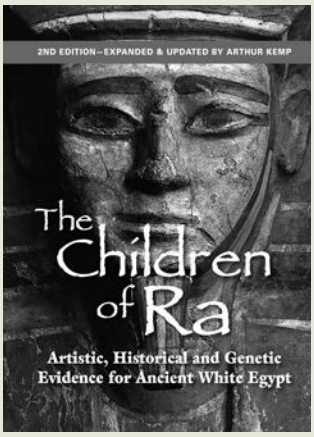
In similar fashion, the first European explorers to reach Easter Island wrote extensively of how the locals would resort to the most daring methods just to steal the hats off the heads of the White men, so revolutionary was the thought of protecting one's head from the Sun.

In North America, historians also knew that many of the accoutrements which have come to be associated with Amerindians—such as the tomahawk, and even the horse—were all originally introduced and given to the locals by European settlers.

Almost everything that the Europeans possessed was absorbed into the societies of the non-European peoples of the world. These things include many items that are today, bizarrely, regarded as "ethnic" or local. The brightly colored clothing which many think of as "African" and which is often used by Black supremacists as an outward symbol was a purely European importation into Africa, as the locals never had weaving and advanced cloth-dying technology until Whites gave it to them.

Historians knew well that, prior to the European penetration of Africa, there was no clothing industry at all on that continent, and the real "ethnic" dress of the locals was either nudity or animal skins.

The historians also knew that it was not only technology that was subject to this interracial transfer process. Almost everything else, quite literally, which we see as modern society was copied from Europeans. This includes the notion of nation states, systems of government, codified laws, written constitutions and, in many cases, even writing itself.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HISTORICAL FACT CAST ASIDE

Yet, suddenly, in 1945, all this understanding and historical fact was ignominiously cast aside. Within a few years, the cult of equality had advanced so far that, by 1950, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) officially declared that everybody on Earth was equal in "mental capacities," that there was "no evidence for biological deterioration as a result of hybridization," that there was no "correlation between national or religious groups and any particular race," and that "race was less a biological fact than a social myth." (From "The Race Question," UNESCO, 1950, prepared for that organization by the social scientist Ashley Montagu, whose real name was Israel Ehrenberg.)

Thus, within five years, what was known and accepted as fact was turned on its head and a blind allegiance was declared to the most extreme dictates of the Communist fallacy, namely all people on Earth were born a blank slate, and that all levels of achievement are determined solely by environment.

This Cult of Equality became the mantra of modern Western liberalism. Through constant repetition in the controlled mass media, and by the planned infiltration of academia by dedicated Communists, the cult was spread and made official.

UNDERMINED BY SCIENCE

All seemed to be going the way of the Equality Cultists. Yet, in the background, the seed of the cult's undoing was germinating. In 1944, a Canadian-American scientist, Oswald Avery, became the first to isolate the mechanism of inheritance—deoxyribonucleic acid—or DNA, the material of which genes and chromosomes are made. Further scientific advances on this breakthrough discovery followed.

Step by step, the cultists' fantasy world was refuted by science. By the early 1950s, the basic concept of DNA had been finalized. By 1961, the "double helix" structure of DNA's major component had been revealed by the Nobel Prize-winning scientists Francis Crick, James Watson and Maurice Wilkins.

The "genetic code"—the process used by living cells to translate information encoded within genetic material into proteins—had been discovered and, by 1977, DNA sequencing (that is the method whereby the order in which DNA's four chemical building blocks, called "bases," are calculated) had been developed.

CAN'T CONTROL THE OUTCOME

Finally, the evidence of genetics and inheritance became too great to be ignored by the establishment. The cultists, sensing the "danger" to their ideology posed by the linking of genetics to inheritance—and therefore innate ability, rather than "environment"—decided to take the matter in hand to try and avoid an unwanted outcome.

In 1988, the Human Genome Project was officially launched as a U.S.-government sponsored project. This work was only finally completed in 2003, when the last chemical components, or "letters," of human DNA were sequenced.

By taking control of the science, the establishment hoped to be able to "direct" it into supporting the Cult of Equality. The endless—and blatantly untruthful—claims that there "are no significant genetic differences between races" and that all races are "99.9% the same" will be familiar to all—and are evidence of the cultists' attempts to disguise the reality of race and the vast genetic differences that make up races.

These efforts to deny the reality of genetic inheritance and racial differences have, however, failed. Science continued to advance and upend all fantasist claims about "no differences," because that is what true science does: It is there to elucidate facts, and facts do not have an ideology to them. They are simply

the truth, and nothing else.

GENETIC INHERITANCE

Thus, by 2010, the scientists had unlocked the "interior" of the genetic process: the actual physical mechanisms of how protein combinations are generated within the DNA structure, and how those protein combinations control the entire totality—physical and otherwise—of the organism to which the DNA belongs.

These protein combinations occur at a deep level within the DNA called "Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms," or SNPs for short, and which, in turn, are grouped in what are called alleles or genes. [See the ad for *Race and Racial Differences: A Handbook for the 21st Century*, on page 39.—Ed.]

Finally, with the advent of simple DNA testing—through spit or cheek swabs—scientists were able to create databases of DNA samples from every corner of the world.

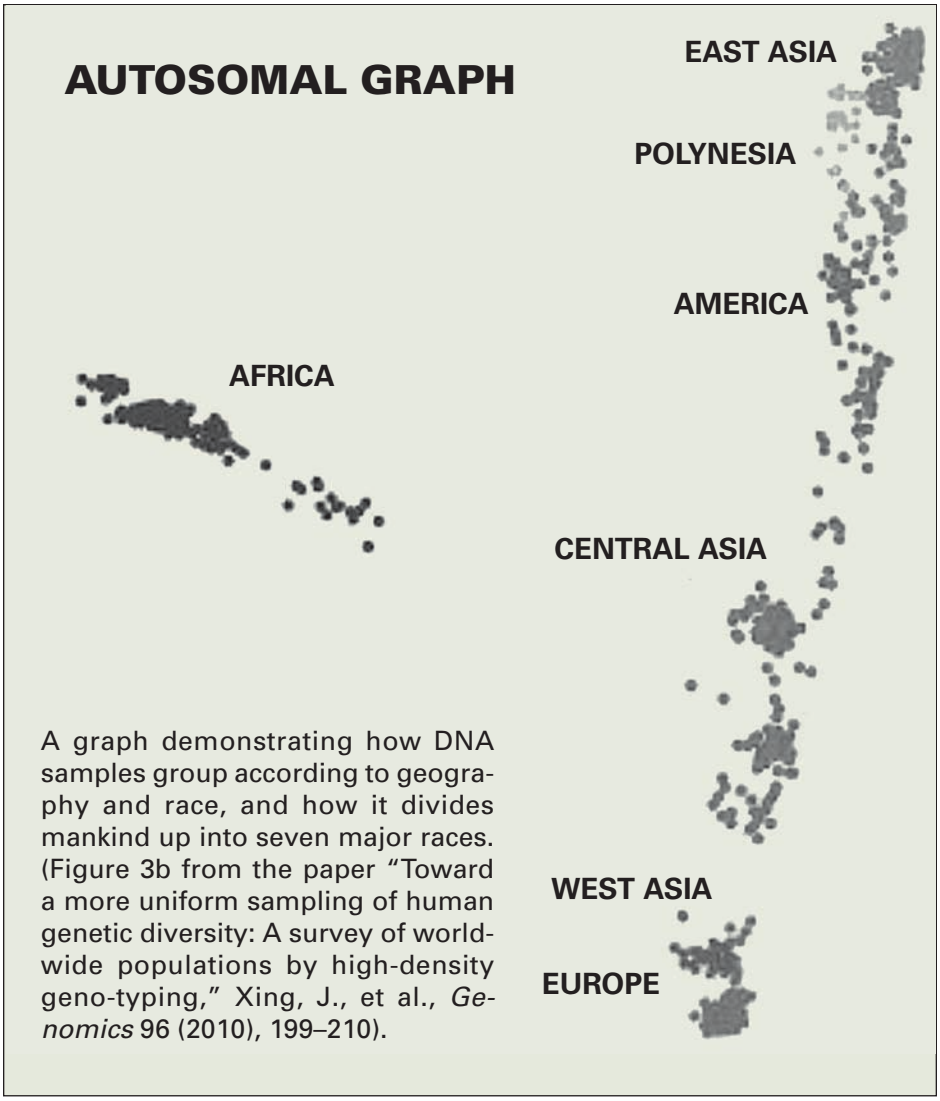
The next inevitable step flowed from these databases: the scientists could clearly see that these SNPs, or, in their larger forms, the alleles or genes, clearly grouped by geographic location—and corresponded directly to the original, pre-DNA classifications of races.

Specifically, the scientists found that specific "haplogroups"—the name given to Y-chromosomes and mtDNA—that genetic material directly passed down unchanged respectively from father to son, and mother to daughter, can be linked to specific races.

In addition, the other element of DNA, called "autosomal DNA," and specifically the SNPs, which determine the physical appearance (eye color, hair color, skeletal structure etc.) and mental attributes (intelligence, personality, psychology, susceptibility to mental and physical abnormalities etc.) also clearly divide geographically into seven races of mankind.

ANCESTRY TESTING KITS

The undeniable fact of genetic grouping by race was met with stunned silence from the cultists. Their first tactic was to ignore this reality, but in this they were undone by cunning capitalists who saw an opportunity to make a quick buck out of this science.



A graph demonstrating how DNA samples group according to geography and race, and how it divides mankind up into seven major races. (Figure 3b from the paper "Toward a more uniform sampling of human genetic diversity: A survey of worldwide populations by high-density geno-typing," Xing, J., et al., *Genomics* 96 (2010), 199–210).

Overnight, DNA home testing "ancestry kits" became the rage. For the first time, anyone, from anywhere, could, in the comfort of his or her home, spit into a tube, mail the sample off and, within a few weeks, receive a full "report on their ancestry." An African living in North America could trace his roots back to specific regions in Africa, and a European living in Africa could determine how "Scandinavian, German or Polish" they were, simply by spitting into a tube.

These home testing ancestry kits, of course, fly directly in the face of the "there are no genetic differences" cultists. If what they said was true, then DNA ancestry testing would be impossible.

The cultists were forced back, step by step, and now their last line of defense still lies primarily in outright denial, or, at best, a concession that physical racial differences exist as a result of genetics, but that intellectual, moral and psychological traits are still "mostly" determined by environment. In this they of course ignore the fact that all mental attributes are merely the product of chemical reactions within the human brain—and that the genes which create those brains and those chemicals are all inherited, that is, they are genetic in nature.

GENETIC TRAITS

Sadly for the cultists, the science of genetics has continued to advance. The specific genes linked to intelligence, personality, character and psychology—particularly those affecting

social behavior such as schizophrenia, sociopathy, and other mental illnesses —have now been identified and are openly discussed in medical and scientific journals, even if they are ignored by the controlled media.

Even worse for the cultists, science has also revealed how these genes are unevenly distributed among the races. [For details of individual genes in this regard, see *Race and Racial Differences: A Handbook for the 21st Century.*—Ed.]

ANCIENT DNA UNLOCKS SECRETS

Having cracked the secret of DNA, inheritance and genetics—and having definitively disproved the Equality Cult—science continues to develop quickly.

The very latest breakthrough has come with the ability to extract DNA from ancient tissue samples. The very first such development came in 1984, when scientists were able to extract DNA fragments from the dried muscle of a quagga—a species of zebra which had sadly become extinct at the end of the 19th century. The scientists were then able to compare the quagga DNA to still-living zebra types and, in that way, helped construct a genetic tree of descent and family for that species.

The ability to extract DNA from ancient samples has grown exponentially since then. Today, samples can be taken from the tiniest fragments of bone, tooth enamel, and even ancient feces.

The science behind these extraction procedures is highly complex and involves much "high-throughput sequencing," or "cleaning" of genetic material from outside damage and rebuilding strands based on the understanding of the repetitive nature of DNA structure.

The most important aspect to understand, however, is that the ancient DNA only has meaning when compared to existing databases of genetic material. It is this ability to compare databases that provides conclusive evidence of ancient inheritance or origin. In this way, scientists are now able to provide DNA analysis going back more than half a million years. Many other extinct species (such as wooly mammoths and cave bears) have had their DNA sequenced, opening a plethora of lines of scientific inquiry.

Most interesting of all, however, is the ability of ancient human DNA analysis. Previously, historians relied on skeletal anthropology and cultural artifacts—art, language and the like—to help determine the racial makeup of ancient societies.

In most cases, the classical historians and anthropologists were correct, while, in a few small cases, they were wrong. When studying the results of these ancient DNA analyses, one is sometimes therefore pleasantly surprised when some previous, dearly held belief is proven correct—or, less pleasantly, when a dearly held belief is proven wrong.

> DNA analysis has now confirmed that the ancient Egyptians were White people.

When considering the results of these ancient DNA studies, one should always bear in mind the lesson that the Equality Cultists are learning: that science has no ideology; it is simply the facts and nothing more.

INDO-EUROPEAN INVASIONS

Classical historians and anthropologists—particularly those from the late 19th and early 20th centuries—concluded from a wealth of historical data and artifacts that the Indo-European peoples—popularly (but scientifically incorrectly) called "Aryans"—had poured into Europe in successive waves after 5000 B.C.

Originating from an area around the Black Sea and the Eurasian steppes, the classical historians said these invading Indo-Europeans quickly established dominance over the already existing native European population, and helped create the ancient classical European civilizations such as Greece, Rome, the Germanic north, and the Keltic civilizations.

Like much other racial history and science, this view and historical interpretation were dismissed as nonsense after 1945 and relegated to the sidelines.

However, the study of ancient DNA has now proven this historical interpretation to be completely accurate. Both haplogroup and autosomal DNA analyses of ancient grave sites and comparison with modern European populations have conclusively demonstrated that the Y-haplogroups R1b and R1a (the two most common Y-haplogroups in Europe) and much autosomal DNA, came directly from the steppes along with the Indo-European base languages.

Some of the many DNA studies which have demonstrated this fact include the papers "Massive Migration from the Steppe Was a Source for Indo-European Languages in Europe." Haak et al., *Nature*, 522 (7555): 207–211; "Population Genomics of Bronze Age Eurasia," Morten E.A., et al., *Nature*, volume 522, pps.167–172 (2015); and "Eight Thousand Years of Natural Selection in Europe," Mathieson, I., et al., *bioRxiv*, Cold Harbor Spring Laboratory, bioRxiv, preprint server for biology, 2015.

The modern terminology for the Indo-European invasion is now "Kurgan" or "Yamana," a semantic twist likely motivated by a desire to distance itself from the pre-1945 descriptors of "Aryan" or "Indo-Aryan."

ANCIENT EGYPT

Few topics have been more hotly debated since 1945 than the racial origins of ancient Egypt. Once again, prior to 1945, there was little or no debate on the topic, as it was presumed that everyone knew the facts of the matter. Since then, the racial origins of ancient Egypt have been

the subject of attempted hijackings by, first, Black supremacists—who claim "Black pharaohs" as proof of ancient Black civilizations—and then by Jewish supremacists, who claimed the civilization was Semitic in origin.

Even though the cultural artifacts, such as original ancient Egyptian artworks and the physical appearance of many ancient mummies, clearly demonstrated the White originators of ancient Egypt (see *The Children of Ra*), it was only in 2017 that a definitive study of ancient Egyptian DNA conclusively settled the matter once and for all.

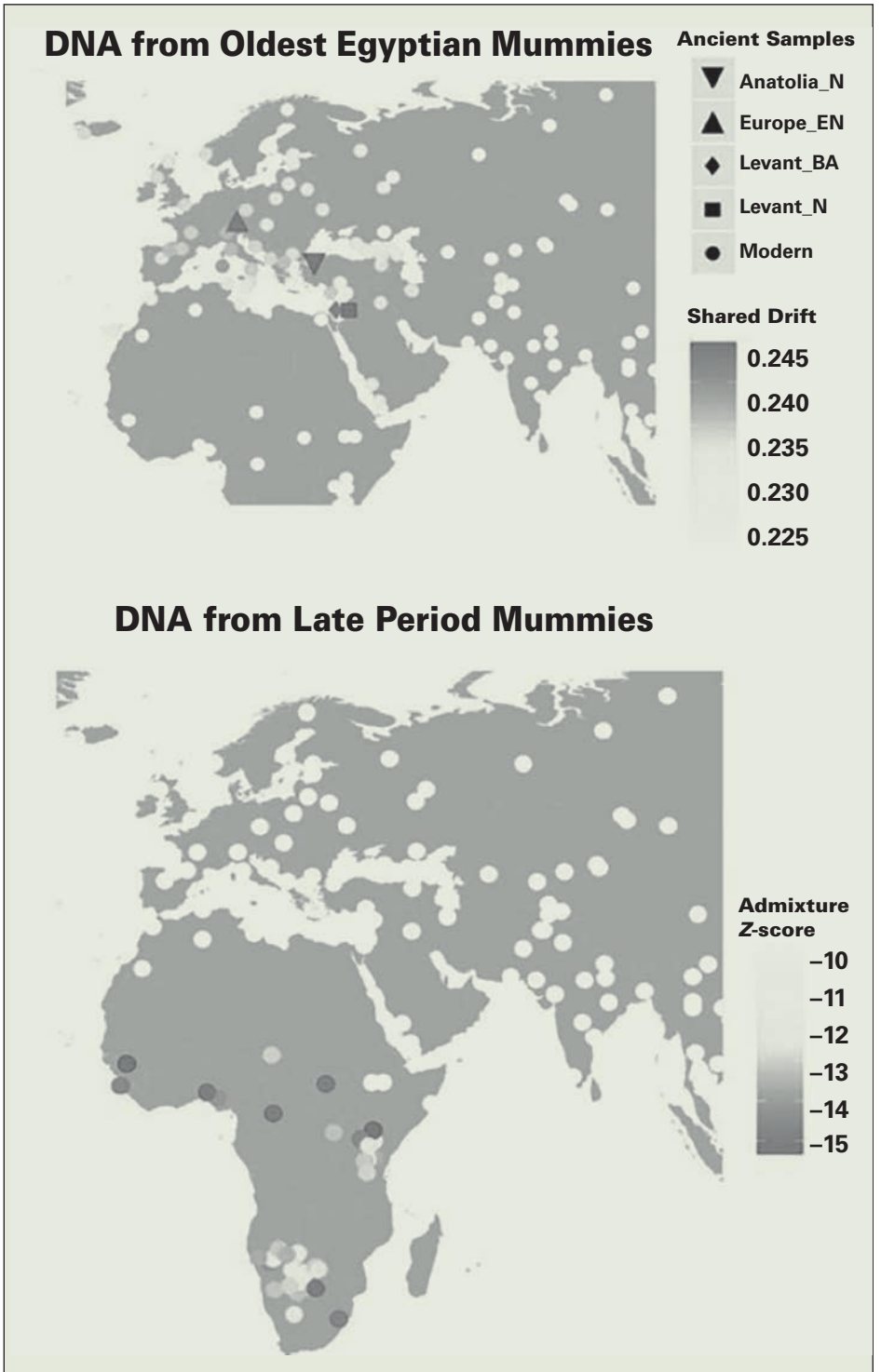
The study, titled "Ancient Egyptian Mummy Genomes Suggest an Increase of Sub-Saharan African Ancestry in Post-Roman Periods" (Schuenemann, V.J. et al., *Nature Communications*, 2017 May 30; 8:15694) looked at genetic differentiation and population continuity over a 1,300-year time span, and compared these results to modern populations.

Samples were taken from mummies found at a single archaeological site on the Nile River which had been continuously inhabited from 3250 B.C. to A.D. 700. The results were as dramatic as they were conclusive. They showed that the DNA samples from the time of the height of ancient Egyptian society were "more closely related to all modern and ancient European populations," and that DNA samples that came from the later periods—in other words, those that appeared during the time of the collapse of ancient Egypt—showed large and substantial sub-Saharan African admixture.

DNA therefore confirmed all the evidence amassed by the historical record, namely, that the ancient Egyptians were White people and that, as that nation was gradually taken over through the use of Africans as laborers and then through immigration, the White element was submerged, and the ancient Egyptian civilization fell.

THE TOCHARIANS OF CHINA

The 19th-century discovery of blond and European-featured mummies in the desert graves of the



A graphical representation of first the DNA found in the oldest Egyptian mummy samples and their correlation to modern European DNA (top), and below, the DNA samples found in late period Egyptian mummies, and their correlation to modern African populations. ("Ancient Egyptian mummy genomes suggest an increase of Sub-Saharan African ancestry in post-Roman periods," Schuenemann, V.J. et al., *Nature Communications,* 2017 May 30;8:15694.)

Tarim Basin cities that dot the original "Silk Road," or trading channel with China, led to renewed interest in the mysterious origin of these people, who had previously only been known of from ancient texts.

For a long period, it was only the physical appearance of the mummies and the possessions with which they were buried that provided evidence of their European origin. For example, the mummies were found with plaid-woven tapestries identical to the patterns found in the Hallstatt culture of central Europe, and also associated with Keltic patterns. In addition, it was found that the wool used in the tapestries came from sheep with European ancestry.

A 2021 study of ancient DNA found evidence in the Tocharian mummies of what it called "Afanasievo migrants," or herders of the Altai-Sayan region of southern Siberia (3150–2750 B.C.) "who in turn have close genetic ties with the Yamnaya (3500–2500 B.C.) of the Pontic-Caspian steppe located almost 2,000 miles to the west." ("The Genomic Origins of the Bronze Age Tarim Basin Mummies," Zhang, F., et al., *Nature*, 2021. 599 (7884): 256–261.)

In other words, the studies of Tocharian DNA confirmed without question that the European appearance of the Tocharian mummies is due to their White ancestry.

THE PHILISTINES

The Philistines were a nation probably best known in the Christian-Judeo world as the fierce opponents of the Israelites in biblical times. Indeed, the Bible portrays the Philistines as the main enemy of the Israelites, and stresses the near-constant state of warfare between the Israelites and that nation. Among the many battles—according to the Bible, at least—fought between the two groups was the famous Battle of Aphek, where the Philistines captured the Ark from the Hebrews and, of course, the equally famous encounter between the slingshot specialist David and the Philistine hero Goliath.

The origins of the Philistines were unknown until 2019, when an analysis of a large Philistine cemetery dating from the early Iron Age revealed that they were "genetically distinct" from the local Semitic DNA samples. This was, the study revealed, due to a "European-related admixture" which resulted from a "gene flow from a European-related gene pool" during the Bronze to Iron Age transition. ("Ancient DNA Sheds Light on the Genetic Origins of Early Iron Age Philistines," Feldman, M., et. al. *Science Advances*, 2019.)

In other words, the Philistines were a European people in the region who found the Jews a most disagreeable nation. This is why, in the biblically influenced West, anyone who is "uncultured" in any manner is described as a "Philistine," this description being a reflection of the Jewish view of their ancient enemy.

THE ARYANS IN INDIA

Soon after the British Raj, or Empire, was established in India, European scholars studying the ancient Indian Sanskrit language once used there discovered many root similarities between modern European languages and that ancient tongue. This in turn led to the rise of the study of "Indo-European languages," and the hypothesis of a "Proto-Indo-European" language was developed which was the base language for all related tongues.

From there, it was not long until historians in Germany, France and Britain who specialized in studying this mysterious ancient linguistic link (they were called "Indologists") drew the obvious conclusion: In order to share a common language origin, it was possible that the speakers shared some sort of common ancestry.

An artist's rendering of Scythians, one of the more famous Indo-European peoples who formed part of the Yamnaya Culture which swept into Europe during the Indo-European invasions from circa 5,000 B.C. onward. The existence of the Scythians was known from their mummies and artifacts—but the science of genetics has now proven their link to the European peoples, in the form of both the male Y-Chromosomes R1A and R1b.

Thus the concept of "Aryans" was developed. This came from the Sanskrit word "Aryan" (a term repeated in numerous Hindu holy texts) used to describe the fair-haired, fair-skinned and light-eyed conquerors of the native people of India. The latter natives are described in those same texts as "dark-skinned" and "noseless."

It is also from this period of conflict—around 1500 B.C.—that the Indian "caste" system was developed. The caste system divides Indian society into classes based upon physical appearance, with the lightest skinned individuals belonging to the top caste, and the darkest, or "untouchables," belonging to the lowest caste.

The word caste comes from the Portuguese "castus," meaning color, and was the term given to that system by early Portuguese explorers and traders. In India, the system was known as the "varna," or "color" system.

Finally, the obvious European-like appearance of so many high-caste Indians—with light-colored eyes, light-colored hair and light-colored skin being not uncommon in that group—led many scholars to conclude that the original invaders mentioned in the holy texts were in fact a branch of Indo-Europeans. These people did indeed call themselves "Aryans" and even established a kingdom which they called "Aryana," and which is today better known by its modern name of Afghanistan.

The issue of the "Aryan" invasion of India was taken as a given until after 1945, when Indian nationalists, emboldened by the independence of India from Britain in 1948, hotly disputed the claims, and launched a detailed propaganda campaign to disprove the "Aryan invasion" theory. In this way, the theory fell into disrepute and, in the West, any association with the word "Aryan" made it even more taboo.

It was thus a great disappointment for Indian nationalists when, in 2019, a genome-wide DNA study of hundreds of ancient grave sites in India and the surrounding region revealed "a southward spread of genetic ancestry from the Eurasian steppe, correlating with the archaeologically known expansion of pastoralist sites from the steppe to Turan in the Middle Bronze Age (2300–1500 B.C.)." ("The Genomic Formation of South and Central Asia," Vagheesh M. Narasimhan et al., *Science*, 2019, Vol. 365, Issue 6457.)

Above left is one of the light-skinned mummies found in western China. At right is an artist's recreation of what this woman would have looked like at the time of her death—obviously not Mongoloid.

Furthermore, the study found, these "steppe communities integrated farther south throughout the 2nd millennium B.C.," which ultimately led to the genetic admixture with a "more southern population" leading to the creation of a group called the "Indus Periphery."

This "Indus Periphery" group, the study continued, is so-called because it is found at "sites in cultural contact with the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) and along its northern fringe, and also because they were genetically similar to post-IVC groups in the Swat Valley of Pakistan."

The paper added that through "co-analyzing ancient DNA and genomic data from diverse present-day South Asians," these "Indus Periphery related people are the single most important source of ancestry in South Asia" and that the "results show how ancestry from the steppe genetically linked Europe and South Asia in the Bronze Age, and identifies the populations that almost certainly were responsible for spreading Indo-European languages across much of Eurasia." (Ibid.)

In other words, the Aryan Invasion theory is not a theory—it is scientific fact.

THE KHAZAR THEORY

One of the most repeated claims about Jews is that Ashkenazim Jewry—also known as "European Jewry"—is in fact not actually of Jewish origin at all, but rather is comprised of the descendants of a large group of central Asiatic converts to Judaism, broadly known as "Khazars."

The "Khazar theory" was given a major impetus with the 1976 book *The Thirteenth Tribe* by Jewish historian Arthur Koestler, and this work remains the standard reference work on the topic.

The Khazar theory is particularly popular in anti-Zionist and Christian

anti-Semitic circles, as it supposedly undermines at least part of the Jewish claim to Palestine, and also serves to distance Christianity from its Jewish origins by claiming no link between ancient and modern Jewry.

The advent of the study of ancient DNA has helped to answer this "Khazar" question once and for all.

Firstly, however, it is important to recap what was said earlier about how ancient DNA studies are effective: namely that it is the comparison of ancient DNA to modern existing groups that provides the answer to questions of common origins. In this respect, there is instantly a major problem with the Khazar hypothesis—namely that there is no modern or ancient "Khazar" DNA pool with which to make a comparison.

This bears repeating: Unlike all other ancient DNA studies, which can compare samples and look for similarities or divergences, there is no defined ancient or modern "Khazar DNA" to compare with. This, by itself, makes any claim of being able to "prove" the Khazar theory through DNA testing hopeless. The lack of a test database to which DNA samples can be compared makes it impossible.

There is only one scientific paper of note that has ever tried to prove the Khazar theory, that from the Jewish academic Eran Elhaik. That paper, titled "The Missing Link of Jewish European Ancestry: Contrasting the Rhineland and the Khazarian Hypotheses" (*Genome Biol Evol.* 2013; 5(1): 61–74), openly admits that there is no Khazar DNA to test its theories against: "As the ancient Judeans and Khazars have been vanquished and their remains have yet to be sequenced, in accordance with previous studies, contemporary Middle Eastern and Caucasus populations were used as surrogates." (Stated in the section "Choice of Surrogate Populations" in Elhaik's paper.)

In other words, the most-quoted study supporting the Khazar theory itself admits that it is based on a conjecture of Khazar and Judean origins, and not upon any actual fact. This of course makes the rest of that paper's hypothesis worthless, as countless scientists were quick to point out.

Having established that there is no actual genetic evidence linking Ashkenazi Jews to a "Khazar DNA" group, it remains only to briefly look at proven Jewish genetics in the hope that this provides some sort of insight into the Khazar theory. All the studies of Jewish genetics, and DNA samples taken from ancient Jewish graveyards, show a distinct and definite genetic continuity from biblical times to the present—all of which strongly speaks against any large-scale genetic input from the outside, which would be the case if the Khazar theory were true.

> The science of DNA has put a stake in the heart of the Khazar hypothesis.

The Khazar hypothesis flies in the face of all genome-wide genetic studies published on Jews to date, including all the heavyweights. This includes the papers "The Genome-wide Structure of the Jewish People" (Behar, D.M., et al., *Nature.* 2010;466:238–242), "Abraham's Children in the Genome Era: Major Jewish Diaspora Populations Comprise Distinct Genetic Clusters With Shared Middle Eastern Ancestry" (Azmon, G., et al., *American Journal of Human Genetics*, 2010 Jun 11; 86(6):850-9), and a 2013 paper which summarized the data by saying that "Ashkenazi Jews derive their ancestry primarily from populations of the Middle East and Europe, that they possess considerable shared ancestry with other Jewish populations, and that there is no indication of a significant genetic contribution either from within or from north of the Caucasus region." ("No Evidence from Genome-Wide Data of a Khazar Origin for the Ashkenazi Jews," Behar, D.M., *Human Biology*: Vol. 85: Issue 6, Article 9.)

Another major problem with the Khazar hypothesis is that it only applies to Ashkenazi Jews and ignores Sephardic Jews altogether.

To understand why this is a problem, it is necessary to briefly explain the origin of these two Jewish groups. The split between Ashkenazim and Sephardic Jewry dates from the time of the Jewish diaspora at the end of the Roman-Jewish wars, when Jews were largely driven out of Jerusalem.

One group scattered north into Anatolia and ultimately Europe, while another group migrated along the North African coast, eventually settling in Spain. The group of Jews that ended up in Europe became known as the Ashkenazim. This word is derived from the Hebrew word for "Germany" (*Ashkenaz*), and was originally used to refer to the Jews who lived in the Rhineland Valley until around A.D. 1200.

The group of Jews who migrated along the North African coastline into Spain became known as the Sephardic Jews—with the name "Sephardic" coming directly from the Hebrew word for Spain, *Sefarad*.

As the Ashkenazim Jews penetrated Europe, they absorbed on average 30% European ancestry. As a result, the Ashkenazim Jews became "lighter" in physical appearance. Indeed, many of these Ashkenazim Jews absorbed far more than 30% European DNA and became indistinguishable in appearance from their European neighbors.

The Sephardic Jews, on the other hand, retained far more of their original Semitic genetic origins, and thus remained "darker."

If the Khazar hypothesis were true, it would mean that Ashkenazi DNA would be completely different to Sephardic DNA. However, all the genetic studies show that the only major difference between the two groups is that the Ashkenazim have varying degrees of European admixture.

The fact is that, on a haplogroup

and autosomal DNA level, modern-day Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews share well over two-thirds common Middle Eastern genetic ancestry. (See "Jews Worldwide Share Genetic Ties," Katsnelson, A., *Nature*, June 2010; and "Ashkenazi Jews," from the book *Molecular Photofitting: Predicting Ancestry and Phenotype Using DNA*, by Tony Frudakis, Elsevier. p. 383.)

This means that, despite the European admixture in Ashkenazi Jews, they still share significant common ancestry with Sephardic Jews—something which would be impossible if the theory of a mass outside conversion on the scale of the "Khazar" hypothesis were true.

Finally, a dramatic study carried out in 2020 of a medieval Jewish cemetery in Erfurt, Germany, revealed the exact origins of the Ashkenazi population. ("Genome-wide Data from Medieval German Jews Show that the Ashkenazi Founder Event Pre-dated the 14th Century," Waldman, S., et al., *Cell*, December 2022, Vol. 185, Issue 25, P4703-4716.)

This study of DNA extracted from the teeth of 33 skeletons in the Jewish gravesite revealed two distinct subgroups within the remains: one with greater Middle Eastern ancestry, which represents Jews with origins in Western Germany, and another with greater Eastern and Central European ancestry.

The DNA evidence from that site is clear: the modern Ashkenazi population was formed as a mix of these two units—a larger Semitic and a smaller European group—and absorbed little to no outside genetic influences. The science of DNA has, therefore, definitively disproved the Khazar hypothesis. ❖

Arthur Kemp is a Rhodesian historian, author, editor and publisher. He is the author of *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, one of the most important books ever written. Kemp is also the owner of Ostara Publications, a publisher of hundreds of books about White history. TBR Book Club sells dozens of Kemp's titles. Visit www.BarnesReview.com for more.

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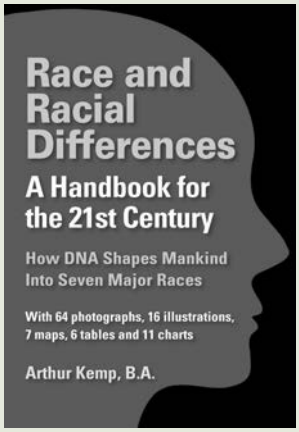
The first honest, updated DNA/ geneological study done on the human race in 50 years. With 64 photographs, 16 illustrations, seven maps, six tables, and 11 explanatory charts.

By Arthur Kemp


Race and Racial Differences
A Handbook for the 21st Century
How DNA Shapes Mankind Into Seven Major Races
With 64 photographs, 16 illustrations, 7 maps, 6 tables and 11 charts
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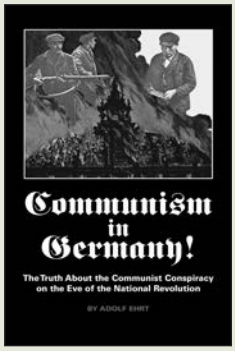
Race is real, it is biological in nature, and it is shaped and determined by genetics alone. This book is the first to conclusively show exactly how races are physically and psychologically shaped by individual genes. Using data and references from dozens of highly reputable scientists and journals, this fully referenced work starts with an overview of the development of the study of race, from the earliest times up to the very latest advancements in DNA analysis. From there, it provides a comprehensive yet easily understandable overview of how human DNA works, which is vital to any understanding of how genes are responsible for shaping individuals. When large numbers of people share similar SNPs, they form distinct groups which manifest themselves as "races." Human DNA is made up of three major components: Y-chromosomes, mtDNA (which is inherited unchanged through the male and female lines), and autosomal DNA. When these three components are plotted according to their geographic locations, they dramatically divide into seven distinct regions. Each region clusters according to genetic similarity—the classic definition of race.

This science of genetic clustering is used by all the "home DNA testing kit" companies to provide "ancestry and origin" results. It provides unequivocal proof of the biological existence of race, and definitively destroys any claims that race is a "social construct." This work builds on the seven regions reality by probing deeper and revealing the exact genes that determine the physical differences we see before us as racial types. Then, in a first for this century, these seven major races—and all their subgroups—are reviewed in an illustrated racial typology section which lays bare the vast genetic diversity of mankind. Finally, the book ends with a definitive, fact-based, refutation of the five major race-denial claims.

There is literally no other book on the topic of race like this in the world. It is a handbook on race, DNA, and racial typology for the 21st century. Softcover, 194 pages, #959, $22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the United States from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Books Rescued from the Memory Hole!

Communism in Germany! The Truth About the Communist Conspiracy on the Eve of the National Revolution

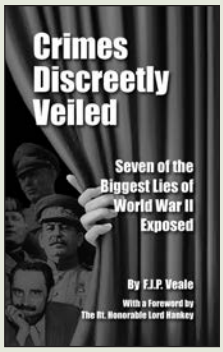


BANNED! By Adolf Ehrt. Contrary to post-war propaganda, it was not the Nazis who terrorized Germany prior to 1933, but the far left. This book, based on original police case files from the time, shows how the far left and their Socialist Party allies waged a campaign of violence, terrorism, armed uprising, forgery, subversion, and espionage from 1918 to 1933. It was the left's violent attacks on ordinary Germans that forced the Nazis to develop their self-defense units, the Brownshirts—who are nowadays quite falsely portrayed as the aggressors. This illustrated work shows that the Communist conspiracy to create a 1918-style Bolshevik Revolution in Germany was very far advanced. Arms had been stockpiled in secret underground armories in the Communist Party headquarters. Bombings, assassinations, and a planned list of murders and street violence were already underway when the Reichstag arson—also now commonly falsely attributed to the Nazis—took place as part of their plan to create a Soviet Germany. A fully documented and fascinating study of an important period in history which definitively exposes the lies of postwar propagandists. Softcover, 179 pages, #700, $20.

Behind Communism: 1917–2020

BANNED! This new, updated, revised and expanded edition, 1917–2020, was compiled by the Frank L. Britton Memorial Committee from the original 1952 book. This work has now been expanded into a 264-page epic which details the origins of Communism and its present-day legacy across the world. Without any question, this is the most comprehensive overview of the Jewish roots of Communism ever written and deals with that ideology as it developed in Europe, and then spread across the world. The original book only dealt with the creation of the Soviet Union and touched upon the Jewish role in Communism in the United States. This new edition has been updated to include postwar Communist movements in Eastern Europe, Britain, America, South Africa and China. New additions to the 2021 edition include the British government's official parliamentary "White Paper on Bolshevism," which explicitly named Jews as being behind the Communist Revolution; the world-famous *National Geographic* magazine's report on the Jewish nature of Bolshevism; the headquarters of the Jewish-Communist *Daily Forward* newspaper in New York City, complete with marble friezes of Marx, Engels, Lasalle and Liebknecht, all Jewish Communist revolutionaries; and new sections on AIPAC, Jonathan Pollard's return to Israel, the USS *Liberty*, Jewish control of the pornography industry, former CIA director George Tenet's admission that the Jewish "neoconservatives" in the Bush administration framed him for the fake "WMD in Iraq intelligence," and much more. Softcover, 258 pages, #632, $25.

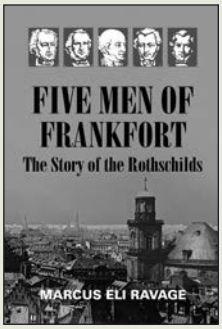
Crimes Discreetly Veiled: Seven of the Biggest Lies of the WWII Era Exposed


Crimes Discreetly Veiled
Seven of the Biggest Lies of World War II Exposed
By F.J.P. Veale
With a Foreword by The Rt. Honorable Lord Hankey

NEW! By F.J.P. Veale. With a Foreword by The Rt. Honorable Lord Hankey. This brand-new edition of the classic work deals comprehensively with seven of the most enduring and appalling lies created by the Allies during and after World War II. The first lie is that of the image of "Uncle Joe" Stalin—who was transformed from an "evil Communist dictator" into "a fighter for freedom" when the Soviet Union was invaded by Nazi Germany. The second lie deals with the massacre at Katyn—where the Communist secret police murdered over 21,000 Polish officers and intelligentsia in cold blood. The third lie deals with what the controlled media and establishment historians still maintain was Benito Mussolini's "execution." In fact, as the author clearly shows, this was no execution, but a blatant murder carried out to cover up the theft of millions in state gold and reserves by Communist partisans. The fourth lie deals with the largely suppressed activities of one of France's greatest mass murderers—Doctor Marcel Petiot. His killing spree—more than 60 people—was undiscovered for years because mysterious disappearances resulting from the flood of murders committed by the Communist "resistance" were so commonplace. The fifth lie deals with what is known as the "Marzabotto Massacre" in Italy. It is claimed that this incident was a mass murder carried out by a German unit in late 1944 against an innocent village of Italian civilians. The sixth lie deals with the arrest and imprisonment of the German commander of the garrison at the French city of Brest in Brittany, Gen. Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke. The seventh lie deals with the case of Grand Adm. Eric Raeder and his imprisonment in Spandau Prison on the charge of "waging aggressive war" for arranging the invasion of Norway in 1940. This incredible work of historical revelations

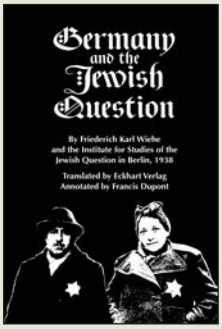
has been suppressed ever since it first appeared in 1958. This edition has been completely reset and updated with numerous footnotes to bring the reader up to date with the events and personalities mentioned therein. The new edition also contains all four original maps and 36 new and unusual illustrations. Softcover, 304 pages, #965, $27.50.

Five Men of Frankfort: The Story of the Rothschilds



BANNED! By Marcus Eli Ravage. Cutting through all the myth and exaggeration surrounding the Rothschilds, *Five Men of Frankfort* reveals how the four Rothschild sons spread throughout Europe—to London, Paris, Vienna, and Naples—to set up a banking network that inaugurated the system of moving money internationally through simultaneous deposits and withdrawals. The first important Rothschild customer was the Elector of Hannover, who entrusted his fortune to the Rothschilds as he fled Napoleon's army. This fortune was then used by the London-based Rothschild Bank to profitably invest in British bonds—and so began the Rothschild ascent into the world of international finance. This study reveals in detail the double-cross of Napoleon's France—which saw the Rothschilds finance the British army in Spain by literally smuggling the cash across France into Iberia. British indebtedness to the Rothschilds for their help in defeating Napoleon was then exploited by getting the British government to persuade the other nations of Europe—including Austria, Prussia, and Russia—to start using the Rothschilds as bankers and as the providers of their national loans and debt. Eventually, the Rothschilds effectively blackmailed their way into being granted nobility status by the Austrian and British heads of state. Although this book ends its narrative at the beginning of the 19th century, this new edition has three new appendices that reveal the full extent of the Rothschild business empire to the present day. These appendices reveal in an astonishing amount of detail how this Jewish family from Frankfort ended up loaning money to governments on five continents. Softcover, 340 pages, #920, $30.

Germany and the Jewish Question


Germany and the Jewish Question
By Friederich Karl Wiehe and the Institute for Studies of the Jewish Question in Berlin, 1938
Translated by Eckhart Verlag
Annotated by Francis Dupont

NEW! By Friederich Karl Wiehe. Translated by Eckhart Verlag. Annotated by Francis Dupont. First published by the Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question in Berlin in 1938, this book became the standard work which set out to explain the policies of National Socialist Germany to the outside world. Starting with the time of the first anti-Jewish riots in Alexandria to the Age of Enlightenment, this work shows how host nations have attempted to welcome and assimilate Jewish immigrants—but that these attempts have always ended in failure. It then moves on to a discussion of Jewish influence in Germany, starting with a detailed breakdown of Jewish numbers and areas of concentration within the 1871–1919 borders of Germany. In seven sections it explains how Jews: Dominated the German economy; were considered the most financially corrupt element in pre-1933 Germany; dominated the far left, socialist and revolutionary parties, ran the militant movements, and were behind the numerous armed attempts to create a Soviet Germany; controlled the mainstream political parties during the interwar years; controlled the press in Germany; dominated German culture (publishing, film and stage); dominated the underworld of sexual degeneracy that characterized the "Weimar" years, and made up the lion's share of organized criminality in Weimar Germany. Finally, this book tries to make the case that a Jewish homeland is necessary—but not in Palestine, which this work presciently predicts will never be a secure Jewish state because it will cause too much trouble with the Arabs.This new edition contains 158 annotations and 38 illustrations which bring the reader completely up-to-date with all major personages and events mentioned in this work. Softcover, 120 pages, #966, $12.

Germany Must Perish!

BANNED! By Theodore Kaufman. This March 1941 book—written by a New York Jewish-German émigré—caused a storm in Germany and America with its open advocacy of the physical extermination of all Germans and Germany itself. This was to be achieved through a process of mass sterilization and the physical dismemberment of that country. Arguing that Nazism was in fact just another expression of militant Germanism, the author said that the Germans would never change and the only way to end the ongoing struggle was to end Germany and the German people. Because of Kaufman's claimed links to the policy advisors of the American president, Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels used the book to help encourage Germans to fight to the last. Ironically, significant sections of Kaufman's book, despite being dismissed as the work of a loner, came true. At least 12 million Germans were expelled from their land following the end of the war, and their deportation became the single largest transfer of any population in modern European history. Softcover, 97 pages, #640, $10.

See more new and banned books on pages 74-79! Order using the form on page 80 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television broadcasts.

✠ ✠ ✠

Russian Revisionist Victorious

A court in St. Petersburg has ended legal proceedings and dropped criminal charges against a former Russian professor who disputed the official "Holocaust" narrative of WWII. Vladimir Matveev, who once taught at both the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration and St. Petersburg State University of Economics, made a controversial speech during a webinar in January 2021 specifically for teachers who taught students about the "memory of the victims of the Holocaust" as well as the "liberators of Auschwitz"—the soldiers of the Red Army—according to a Russian media outlet. Matveev prepared a lecture for the webinar titled, "Historical truth and myths in the system of public administration," where he argued that the "Holocaust" narrative was invented by Zionists and that the homicidal gas chambers were a myth. He also disputed that 6 million Jews were killed in a systematic, state-sponsored campaign during WWII. Matveev was immediately dismissed from his teaching duties following the webinar presentation.

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Horst Mahler Targeted Again

Horst Mahler, one of Germany's leading Revisionists and dissidents, is once again facing charges and potential jail time for his scholarly writings. In early March, the public prosecutor's office in Potsdam, Germany demanded a four-year, eight-month prison sentence for the aging 87-year-old German lawyer. The court, however, suspended the trial due to the

HRISTO LUKOV

failing health of Mahler, who has been repeatedly prosecuted by German authorities for his writings and statements questioning the official "Holocaust" narrative of WWII. Mahler has been convicted several times on charges relating to "Holocaust denial," serving multiple prison sentences beginning in 2009.

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Rally Officially Canceled

Under pressure from organized Antifa groups and national and international Jewish organizations, city officials in Sofia, Bulgaria demanded a Bulgarian court outlaw an annual rally to honor Hristo Lukov, a right-wing Bulgarian nationalist and military figure who was sympathetic toward National Socialist Germany during WWII. The Lukov March, which has been held every year since 2003—quickly becoming an international rallying point for nationalist groups across Europe—was officially canceled this year following an organized campaign led by Bulgaria's Jewish community working in collaboration with the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee as well as organized Antifa groups in Europe. The official ban, however, did not stop nationalists in Bulgaria and other European countries from successfully—and peacefully—marching in Sofia, the capital, in late February. The Bulgarian National Union-New Democracy Party spearheaded the annual march, which attracted right-wing nationalists and activists from across Europe.

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Poland Honors Anti-Communist

Poland's National Bank has defied the organized international Jewish community by issuing a special silver coin to commemorate Jozef Kura, a leading figure in Poland's anti-Communist underground resistance during and after WWII. Numerous Jewish historians and activists have accused Kura and members of his guerrilla fighters of murdering Jews, claims that have not been substantiated by experts let alone verified. The National Bank of Poland has issued a series of commemorative coins in recent years honoring the so-called "doomed soldiers" of Poland who valiantly resisted the country's takeover by Communism and the Soviet Union following WWII. Organized Jewish groups and activists have criticized Poland's "far-right nationalist outlook on Polish history," demanding the nation and its people confront their alleged history of anti-Semitism and persecution of Jews. Rafal Pankowski, executive director of the Never Again Association, denounced Poland's "glorification of a notorious anti-Semitic figure by an important state institution."

✠ ✠ ✠

Roman Shrine Discovered

Archaeologists from the University of Leicester in central England have discovered what they believe to be a long rumored Roman shrine under-

neath a former graveyard on the grounds of Leicester Cathedral, home of the tomb of Richard III, who died in 1485 becoming the last English monarch to perish in battle. Researchers discovered the cellar of a Roman structure and parts of what they believe are a 1,800-year-old stone altar built during Roman administration and settlement of England along with Roman coins and pottery. "There's always been this folk tale that there was a Roman temple underneath the cathedral," Mathew Morris, excavation director for the University of Leicester's Archaeological Services, said following the discovery. "Until now, there's been no way of being able to say whether there was or not," before noting that his team's findings reveal "there is definitely a Roman place of worship underneath the cathedral." The Romans first built a fort near modern-day Leicester in A.D. 50.

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English Teacher Under Fire

A Black high school English teacher in California was placed on leave of absence earlier this year for assigning his class Benjamin Freedman's classic pamphlet *The Hidden Tyranny*, which outlines an alternative narrative of WWI and its aftermath, the post-war peace settlements and the sinister forces manipulating Western governments. Henry Bens, a 10th grade English teacher who has taught at Mt. Eden High School in Hayward, California for more than a decade, handed out photocopied pamphlets of *The Hidden Tyranny* to students to compliment the class's required reading of Elie Wiesel's fictional memoir *Night*. For his efforts to offer an alternative perspective on controversial aspects of history and literature, Bens was quickly placed on administrative leave while school officials opened an investigation. "Hayward Unified School District does not condone or tolerate any type of hateful or biased rhetoric, including anti-Semitism," a school district spokeswoman said following media reports on the controversy.

More Books Banished

Yet another independent dissident publisher has been canceled by Ingram, the world's leading publishing operation, which essentially has a monopoly on book distribution and promotion. Arktos, led by CEO Daniel Friberg and popularly known as the world's foremost publisher of New Right and traditionalist literature, was deplatformed and banned by Ingram, the world's largest book distribution monopoly, in late February. In a statement, Arktos declared that it "is determined not to be hindered by this malevolent attack on dissident thought," with Friberg stating the publishing house is working overtime to undertake "a comprehensive overhaul of [its] operations to reinstate all titles for distribution as soon as possible." Many other independent publishers have been deplatformed by the Ingram monopoly in an attempt to control the free flow of information, especially on "politically incorrect" topics. Multiple publishers have approached TBR to help them by printing and binding their books and thus negating the chance they will be canceled again.

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Poll: Feds Incited January 6

With all the bombshell revelations released in recent months that completely destroy the official government-approved narrative describing the chaotic protests at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021 as an "insurrection," polls reveal that a majority of Americans—Democrats, Republicans and independents—believe federal agents helped incite the huge crowd gathered at the Capitol. According to a Rasmussen poll released earlier this year, 80% of those surveyed believe the government should release all of the footage of the January 6 protests and 70% of self-identified Republicans believe "it is at least somewhat likely that undercover government agents helped provoke the Capitol riot," according to the poll. Almost 60% of Democrats and independent voters believe the same.

HORATIO NELSON

"Wokeness" Spreads to Wales

Regrettably, "wokeness" has spread beyond America's borders, reaching the once proud and historic nation of Wales in the UK. A report published by the Welsh government is offering guidance to authorities suggesting that statues of "old White men," including memorials to British heroes like Adm. Horatio Nelson and Gen. Arthur Wellesley, should be either removed or outright destroyed because they may "offend" the burgeoning minority population in Britain. The report argues that traditional memorials and monuments to British statesmen and military figures fuel the "perception that the achievements that society considers noteworthy are those of powerful, older, able-bodied White men"—the very people who founded and built the historic British nation. Such memorials "can be offensive to people today who see them in a different light," with many foreigners now living in Britain viewing such figures as "aggressors who conquered peoples to expand the British Empire." The "woke" mob must be stopped before all genuine history is systematically destroyed and inverted.

'Truth and Reconciliation' and the True History of Canada's Christian Martyrs

ATROCITIES COMMITTED by American Indians against French explorers and missionaries have been erased from Canada's history while invented crimes against indigenous children have resulted in a new national holiday; a microcosm of leftist attitudes in 21st-century Canada.

By Rémi Tremblay

Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, a darling of the globalists controlling Canada and the wider Western world, announced in September 2021 that a new federal holiday dedicated to "Truth and Reconciliation" between Canadians and indigenous peoples was being enacted. In Trudeau's mouth, "truth" means obsessing over real and imagined past wrongdoings by European-Canadians against Amerindians.

In the past few years, the mass media complex and various indigenous activist groups have made numerous claims about alleged persecution of Indian children at "residential schools" in Canada, schools established by the Canadian government and largely run by Christian churches to provide a formal education for the descendants of the Iroquois and other native tribes. Dubious claims about "mass graves" of deceased indigenous children, said to have died while attending residential schools, have largely proven to be carefully crafted hoaxes. That hasn't prevented Trudeau and the Canadian political and media establishment from bombarding the public with atrocity propaganda designed to induce guilt and shame in the European-Canadian population.

JUSTIN TRUDEAU
Canada's Heap Big Chief.

The National Day for Truth and Reconciliation "is a day to reflect on the painful and lasting impacts of residential schools in Canada, and to honor survivors, their families and their communities," Trudeau stated when announcing the new holiday. "It is also a day to remember the many children who never returned home, and an opportunity for us all to learn more and to affirm the need for reconciliation and commit ourselves to the work ahead."

The speech continued:

> The National Day for Truth and Reconciliation recognizes that at least 150,000 indigenous children from across the country were forcibly separated from their families and their communities. Children were brought to residential schools where too many experienced abuse and were removed from their cultures, languages, and traditions. …
>
> This year, the tragic locating of unmarked graves at former residential school sites across the country has reminded us of not only the impacts of colonialism and the harsh realities of our collective past, but also the work that is paramount to advancing reconciliation in Canada.
>
> Today, we also recognize the harms, injustices and intergenerational trauma that indigenous peoples have faced—and continue to face—because of the residential school system, systemic racism and the discrimination that persists in our society. We must all learn about the history and legacy of residential schools. It's only by facing these hard truths, and righting these wrongs, that we can move forward together toward a more positive, fair, and better future.[1]

This is clearly a one-sided truth that Trudeau is promoting. Not only are the purported "crimes" of the administrators of the Canadian residential schools manufactured, overhyped and exaggerated, totally ejected from the curriculum and most mainstream history books are the barbaric deeds of the mighty Iroquois and other Amerindian tribes. One needs to consult pre-21st-century books to learn about the many bloody massacres, kidnappings, rapes, torture, mutilation and slavery committed by the Iroquois against White settlers and explorers.

Even in allegedly Catholic Quebec, the story of the holy martyrs has been totally scrapped from the curriculum, and it is unlikely that anyone under 50 has ever heard of those martyred priests, murdered for trying to introduce Christianity to the natives.

Once taught in every school, today, their story has been erased.

THE FRENCH IN NORTH AMERICA

Analyzing its attitude toward Canada, the French crown seemed uninterested in its North American colony, which was far less profitable than its Antilles possessions. The only reason why some wealthy French agreed to finance the venture of New France during the 17th century is because of the evangelization project that drove many of the first settlers. In fact, the foundation of Montréal, formerly known as Ville-Marie to honor Mary, was made to facilitate the "Christianization of the Indians." From the beginning of the French settlement in America, Récollets (a Franciscan order) and Jesuit missionaries risked their lives to convert as many natives as they could—and they performed their mission with great ardor and loving devotion.

Nowadays it is fashionable to characterize "the First People," as they call them in America these days, as the "good savages" envisioned by the humanist Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The

In 2022, Pope Francis traveled to Canada to apologize to various American Indian groups. The trip was part of his global grovelling tour, in which he took time to kow tow before Indian groups across the hemisphere. In Canada, he apologized to the three distinct groups of Indian tribes—the First Nations, Inuit and Métis delegations—begging forgiveness for "the harm done by Catholic residential schools in Canada" and saying his apologies were a "first crucial step" in the Church "admitting its role in the abuse of indigenous communities and children." The problem with that is, of course, the pope was apologizing for wrongdoings that had never been committed while, at the same time, refusing to mention the many Catholic priests tortured and killed by the brutal stone age tribes of Canada. Nor did the pope mention the many White settlers and explorers enslaved or massacred by Redmen.

***Th Martyrdom of Father Isaac Jogues,* an engraving by A. Malaer.**

FR. JEAN DE BRÉBEUF
Horribly tortured.

official script was expressed by Pope Francis during his trip to Canada in summer 2022. It goes like this: Before the arrival of the evil pale-faced Europeans, the natives lived in harmony with the land and their brothers, a state of affairs that ended with the arrival of the White corrupters from across the "Big Water."

Of course, Pope Francis is not the first to express such an idea. This false and infantile view dominates the North American academic world today. To make this new historical paradigm fit into the politically correct box made to protect it, many of our true heroes had to be excised from the timeline. This is the case of Dollard des Ormeaux, savior of Montréal, but also of the Canadian holy martyrs. They are no longer taught or promoted, despite the fact that they have been the secondary patrons of Canada since 1940. These eight martyrs include six Jesuit priests, a brother, and a layman, all who died—often in excruciating pain—at the hands of the unimaginably cruel Iroquois. Their martyrdoms were recognized, and they were canonized on June 29, 1930 by Pope Pius XI, thanks to the work of Jesuit archivists, especially Fr. Arthur Jones who carried out research to build a case for beatification and found several archeological sites related to the martyrs.

Here is their story.

JEAN DE BRÉBEUF
(Killed March 16, 1649)

GABRIEL LALEMANT
(Killed March 17, 1649)

Jean de Brébeuf was born in 1593 in Normandy. He was one of the first Jesuits to settle in New France with the sole purpose of evangelizing the Indians. He settled with the Montagnais before going to the Huron territories, where he established several missions.

Gabriel Lalemant was born in Paris, France in 1610. At the age of 20, he joined the Society of Jesus and was ordained a priest at 38. He asked to go to the Huron missions, a wish that would not be fulfilled until 1646. He then became the assistant to Fr. Brébeuf.

At that time, the Iroquois, allies of the English, were at war with the Hurons and were ramping up their pillaging, slaving and killing. In 1648, the missions at St. Michel and St. Joseph were pillaged. On March 16, 1649, it was the turn of St. Ignace and St. Louis to be attacked by 1,000 Iroquois braves. Frs. Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant were then captured.

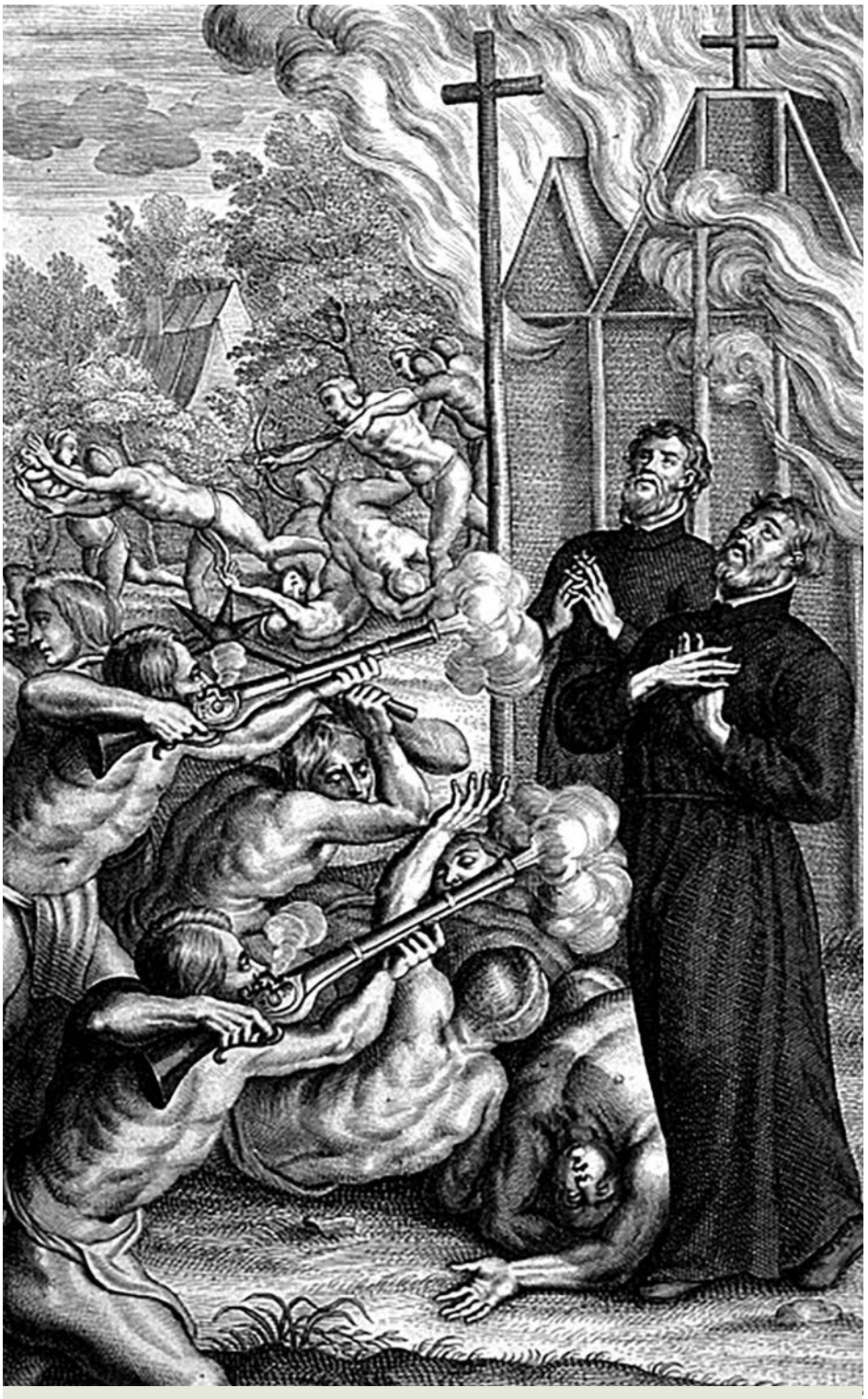
French Canadian historian Jen-Claude Dupuis detailed their martyrdoms:

> Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant were subjected to one of the worst tortures in the history of the Church. Tied to the torture post, the Iroquois cut and ate shreds of their flesh. They poured boiling water over their heads in mockery of baptism. They cut off their cheeks to stop them from preaching Our Lord. They put around their necks a necklace of axes reddened with fire. If they bent forward, their backs would burn; if they bent backward, their chests would burn.
>
> In the end, the barbarians tore out their hearts and ate them to make their courage their own. The ordeal began at 9 a.m. and ended at 4 p.m. But the blood of the martyrs is a seed of Christians. The following year, more than 3,000 Amerindians asked for baptism.[2]

NOËL CHABANEL
Murdered by apostate Huron.

NOËL CHABANEL
(Killed December 8, 1649)

Noël Chabanel was born on February 2, 1613 near Mende in France. He joined the Society of Jesus in 1630 and taught in Toulouse. He arrived in Quebec on August 15, 1643 to become a missionary. He was the only one who did not appreciate contact with the Hurons, and he disliked his task. As a man of faith, however, he never complained nor asked to be removed from his post. On December 8, 1649, while traveling between the missions of St. Jean and St. Marie, he was murdered by an apostate Huron, Louis Honerreennha, who threw his body into a river. The culprit later explained that he had acted out of hatred for the faith.



An engraving of the martyrdom of Jesuit priests Fr. Antoine Daniel and Fr. Charles Garnier, just two of hundreds of White Christians taken prisoner, tortured, enslaved or massacred by warriors of the Iroquois confederation. Today little is heard of the unimaginably inhumane punishments meted out to Christian missionaries in particular, the focus instead being placed on White offenses—most completely imaginary—against American Indians.

ANTOINE DANIEL
(Killed July 4, 1648)

Antoine Daniel was a Norman born in Dieppe on March 27, 1601. He began to study law, but put an end to his studies to join the Jesuits. He then became a professor of grammar in Rouen before resuming his studies in Clermont and returning to teaching. In 1632 he arrived in Cape Breton where he stayed for a short time. He then headed for Quebec City, which he reached on Saint-Jean Baptiste Day, June 24, 1633. He managed to learn the Huron language despite the illness that afflicted him during his first years with the mission. Well liked by the Hurons, he was nicknamed Fr. Daniel Announen.

On July 4, 1648, the Iroquois attacked the missions of St. Joseph and St. Michel. There, most of the inhabitants were massacred. Finishing his mass at St. Joseph, several Hurons wanted to be baptized during the attack, deeply impressed by the courage of the Jesuit who refused to save his life and flee. Following these conversions, he left the chapel and went toward the attackers, who were also struck by his courage. They riddled him with arrows before firing a bullet at him. They burned his body in his chapel. They also took 700 unfortunate prisoners during this raid.

CHARLES GARNIER
(Killed December 7, 1649)

Fr. Charles Garnier, or Ouracha to the Hurons, was born in Paris in 1605 or 1606. Coming from a noble Norman family, he joined the Jesuits after his studies in Clermont and arrived in New France on June 11, 1636. He founded his own mission among the Petuns (relatives of the Hurons) 10 years later. This flourishing mission welcomed countless Indians attracted by his reputation.

On December 7, 1649, the Iroquois stormed his mission. Urging the Hurons to flee, he was shot twice, but, even when injured, he continued to offer his support to the other wounded, giving them their final sacraments. An

Iroquois warrior executed him with two axe blows a few steps from his chapel. The chapel was then destroyed.

RENÉ GOUPIL
(Killed September 29, 1642)

ISAAC JOGUES
(Killed October 18, 1646)

JEAN DE LA LANDE
(Killed October 19, 1646)

A native of Saint-Martin, René Goupil was baptized on May 15, 1608. After studying to become a surgeon, he entered the novitiate in Paris in 1639, but had to abandon his studies because of early-onset deafness. He then left to be a missionary in New France. He arrived there in 1640.

Isaac Jogues was born in Orleans on January 10, 1607. He joined the Jesuits in 1624 and taught in Rouen for several years before crossing the Atlantic in 1636 to become a missionary. He worked with Fr. Brébeuf and was one of the most adventurous Jesuit missionaries.

On August 3, 1642, while Goupil and Jogues were on their way from Trois-Rivières to the Huron territories, their caravan was attacked by an Iroquois raiding party. They were taken prisoner and brought to their captors' village. An Iroquois warrior saw Goupil making a sign of the cross on a child and, believing it to be a curse, executed him with an axe.

As for Jogues, he was kept as a slave for more than a year. During that time, he was tortured so badly—several of his fingers had been torn off for starters—he could do little more than collect firewood. When he was to be burned alive, Dutch allies of the Iroquois, who were appalled by the harsh treatment he had endured, arranged for his escape, spiriting him to New Amsterdam [New York] and then back to France, where he was considered a martyr and hero.

He insisted on returning to New France in 1644. Two years later, he went to the Iroquois to negotiate a peace, which he did successfully. With this success, he asked to return to the Iroquois to convert them. However, after some of the Iroquois fell ill after his last visit, they considered him the source of their misfortunes.

He was captured with Jean de La Lande and Jogues was slashed with knives and beaten with sticks. On October 18, 1646, he was decapitated by a tomahawk and his head was attached to a stake in front of the village. The next day, de La Lande met the same fate. The latter, born in Normandy in 1620, had offered his services as a layman to the Jesuits and was not a priest or a monk.

The feast day of the Canadian martyrs is celebrated on September 26 in Canada. [October 19 in the U.S.—Ed.] Multiple shrines and churches also help keep their memory alive. The Chapel of the Jesuits in Québec City holds relics of St. Brébeuf, St. Garnier and St. Lalemant, lovingly preserved. The names of the martyrs who devoted their life to the evangelization of the Amerindians are still present in the toponymy, with streets and towns named after them. However, the teaching of their deeds and tribulations has long been suppressed, replaced instead with plaudits for their killers.

The veil of oblivion that has covered the Canadian martyrs reminds us of the extent to which history is being manipulated and, in many instances, simply ignored today. In the days of the Great Darkness under premier Maurice Duplessis, a period usually considered as a "Dark Age" of ignorance, schoolchildren could easily name those eight saints. Nowadays, most young people no longer realize that a world existed before they were born, and that they are the descendants of an uninterrupted chain.

Why have the intellectual elites banished the holy martyrs from our national narrative? Because they were devoted Christians. As such, they are obviously no longer in vogue. Above all, their ordeal and the atrocities they endured do not fit into the Manichean narrative where Whites don the costume of the oppressor and minority characters adorn themselves in a shroud of victimhood.

Even in that fantasy world, it is still impossible to justify the cannibalism and sadism of the Iroquois braves and squaws who took part in the deaths of these peaceful priests, so the truth is whitewashed. Perverse university professors look the other way, preferring to ignore the massive edits instituted on the pages of our once-revered national story. So, too, do they look away when the true memory of Dollard des Ormeaux disappears from our history books, all for having saved Montreal from psychopathic Iroquois warriors. The Lachine massacre, with its 200 victims, is one more of the many proofs of what the authorities then called "the Iroquois plague."

Trudeau's "Truth and Reconciliation" will never demand an apology from descendants of the Iroquois for all those they massacred, tortured, raped and ate. Today their descendants are awarded a national day of remembrance and it is we who must apologize for being scalped and then boiled in a pot of Indian stew. ❖

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RÉMI TREMBLAY is the editor of the French Canadian magazine *Le Harfang* as well as the author of *Le Canada français, de Jacques Cartier au genocide tranquille.* He is also the author of a marvelous book on the plight of the Acadians: *Les Acadiens: du Grand Dérangement au Grand Remplacement.* In addition, Tremblay is a popular freelance journalist for European and North American media outlets.

The 'Mass Graves' Debate in Canada: What's the Truth About 'Christian Atrocities'?

THE MASS MEDIA has been running wild for years now, repeating unsubstantiated allegations about genocidal crimes committed at schools and orphanages run by the Catholic Church in Canada for Amerindian children. Today we can affirmatively say that the claims alleging an "Indian genocide" are untrue.

By John Friend

A pair of independent investigative journalists in Canada have exposed one of the most egregious hoaxes perpetrated against the Canadian people and Catholic Church in modern times: that countless indigenous Canadians, including many children, were discovered in "mass graves" near former schools set up by the Canadian government and administered by the Catholic Church, representing one facet of a "cultural genocide" against Canada's Amerindian population.

The shocking claims first gained national attention in May 2021, after dubious and largely uninvestigated reports emerged that the remains of over 200 indigenous children were discovered in unmarked mass graves near the Kamloops Indian Residential School in British Columbia, which was closed down in 1978. Rosanne Casimir, the chief of the community in British Columbia's city of Kamloops, announced the discovery that was aided by Dr. Sarah Beaulieu, a ground penetrating radar specialist and professor at the University of the Fraser Valley, who helped the indigenous community survey the area around the former school. Casimir claimed that the deaths were never documented by school administrators.

ROSANNE CASIMIR
Wild claims amplified by media.

"To our knowledge, these missing children are undocumented deaths," Casimir stated at the time. "Some were as young as three years old."

Casimir's unconfirmed yet highly emotional and traumatizing claims were blindly and uncritically amplified by the national Canadian media, soon resulting in global media coverage that sparked outrage and condemnation from the elite political establishment. In the weeks and months following the initial report, leaders of other indigenous groups in Canada also announced their own "discovery" of hundreds of bodies in unmarked graves at former residential schools in Canada, including over 600 at a school near the Marieval Indian Residential School, which operated from 1899 to 1997.

Mainstream media outlets failed to critically investigate the claims being made by indigenous leaders as well as their supporters, including Beaulieu, who noted that her findings were merely preliminary and could not be confirmed without a proper forensic investigation. When presenting her findings, Beaulieu explained that she detected roughly 200 "surface anomalies" that remain "targets of interest"—not confirmed unmarked graves let alone "mass graves," as was hysterically headlined in major media outlets in an effort to generate a sensational and highly politicized anti-White narrative.

"A preliminary investigation such as this is not intended to provide exact numbers or final results," Beaulieu stated, before concluding that oral histories were more important than her research or other evidence-based forensic investigations.

The highly emotional headlines and overall narrative presented by the mass media were used to effectively demonize not only the Catholic Church, which largely administered the indigenous residential schools in question, but also the legacy of Canada's European roots and origins. In this narrative, all Whites are racist, oppressive and have genocidal intentions toward Canada's indigenous population. This is how America's historically ethnic

Students and faculty of the Kamloops Indian Residential School in 1937.

European political establishment is demonized as a result of its past dealings with Amerindian populations.

"The findings in Marieval and Kamloops are part of a larger tragedy," Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau stated at the time, underscoring the overall anti-Canadian, anti-Christian narrative disseminated by the global media. "They are a shameful reminder of the systemic racism, discrimination and injustice that indigenous peoples have faced—and continue to face—in this country." [See related article on page 44.—Ed.]

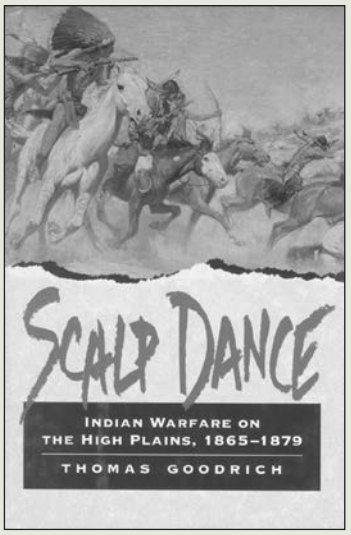
In the aftermath of the initial reports of mass graves being discovered, numerous churches in Canada were attacked with rocks, their walls defiled with vile graffiti. Multiple churches were set ablaze. Over 50 churches were damaged in 2021 in the wake of the hysterical "mass graves" reports.

NARRATIVE CHALLENGED

Lauren Southern and Keegan Bexte, two Canadian independent investigative journalists, produced an in-depth report on the explosive allegations being made by indigenous leaders, their supporters and Canadian political officials, concluding that the entire narrative is largely a hoax. The full report, entitled "The Canadian Mass Grave Hoax," is available on YouTube. The video report "traces the trail of fake news that was spread willingly by media with a political and social agenda at the expense of both the Christian and indigenous communities."

The duo quickly discovered that indigenous leaders did not want to speak with independent journalists or allow outside investigations. They also discovered that many of the "mass graves" were in fact legitimate graveyards with actual grave markings that had simply fallen into disuse over the years and were not maintained. They did not contain the bones of children neglected and/or murdered en masse by Catholic caretakers.

"The mass graves across Canada were a total hoax and, other than a few stealth edits, not a single journalist in this country has bothered to correct the record," Southern stated. This demonstrates the entirely dishonest nature of the fake news media, not only in Canada but across the world. ❖



Scalp Dance
Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879

By Thomas Goodrich. Some of the most savage war in world history was waged on the American Plains from 1865 to 1879. As settlers moved west after the Civil War, they found powerful Indian tribes barring the way. When the U.S. Army intervened, a bloody and prolonged conflict ensued. From the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 through Custer's Last Stand in 1876 to the final defeat of the Sioux and Cheyenne in 1878, *Scalp Dance* reveals the bitter clashes between two cultures—one bent on conquest, the other on survival. Drawing from diary accounts, letters and memoirs, a spell-binding tale of life and death has been crafted. It also discusses the brutality with which the Indians treated their enemies—glossed over in today's history books. Softcover, #210, 340 pages, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET to charge. See more at www.BarnesReview.com.

The Vatican, the Rothschilds, & Usury: A Paradox—Part 2

HERE IS THE SECOND PART of a series of articles exposing the Rothschild banking family and its historical connection to the Vatican. See TBR, March/April 2023 for Part 1.

By Antonius J. Patrick

FIRST VATICAN LOAN

On the surface, it appeared that a financial marriage between the Vatican and the Rothschilds—two philosophically opposed institutions—would be an impossibility given the times. A monetary arrangement—which included usury—did come about, although there were certainly ethical concerns, especially with those on the Vatican's side.

The Rothschilds' wealth was largely accumulated in financial dealings (mostly the underwriting of bonds) with European sovereigns beginning with William IX of Cassel and expanding dramatically with the restoration of European crowns after the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The revolutions of 1830 threatened the family's financial stake in the debt market, especially for French bonds. All the brothers worked hard to keep peace and prevent an overthrow of the restored conservative order—the efforts of which were handsomely rewarded. By the 1830s, the Rothschilds were the dominant banking house on the continent, a position they would hold for decades.

The Papal States were a part of the Restoration period, and their survival was crucial in keeping that order intact. The Rothschilds were keenly aware of this, which is why they would forward monies to what on the surface was their and their kinsmen's primordial enemy. Besides the political considerations, the brothers did receive certain economic concessions inside of Italy.

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI
Wrecked the Italian economy.

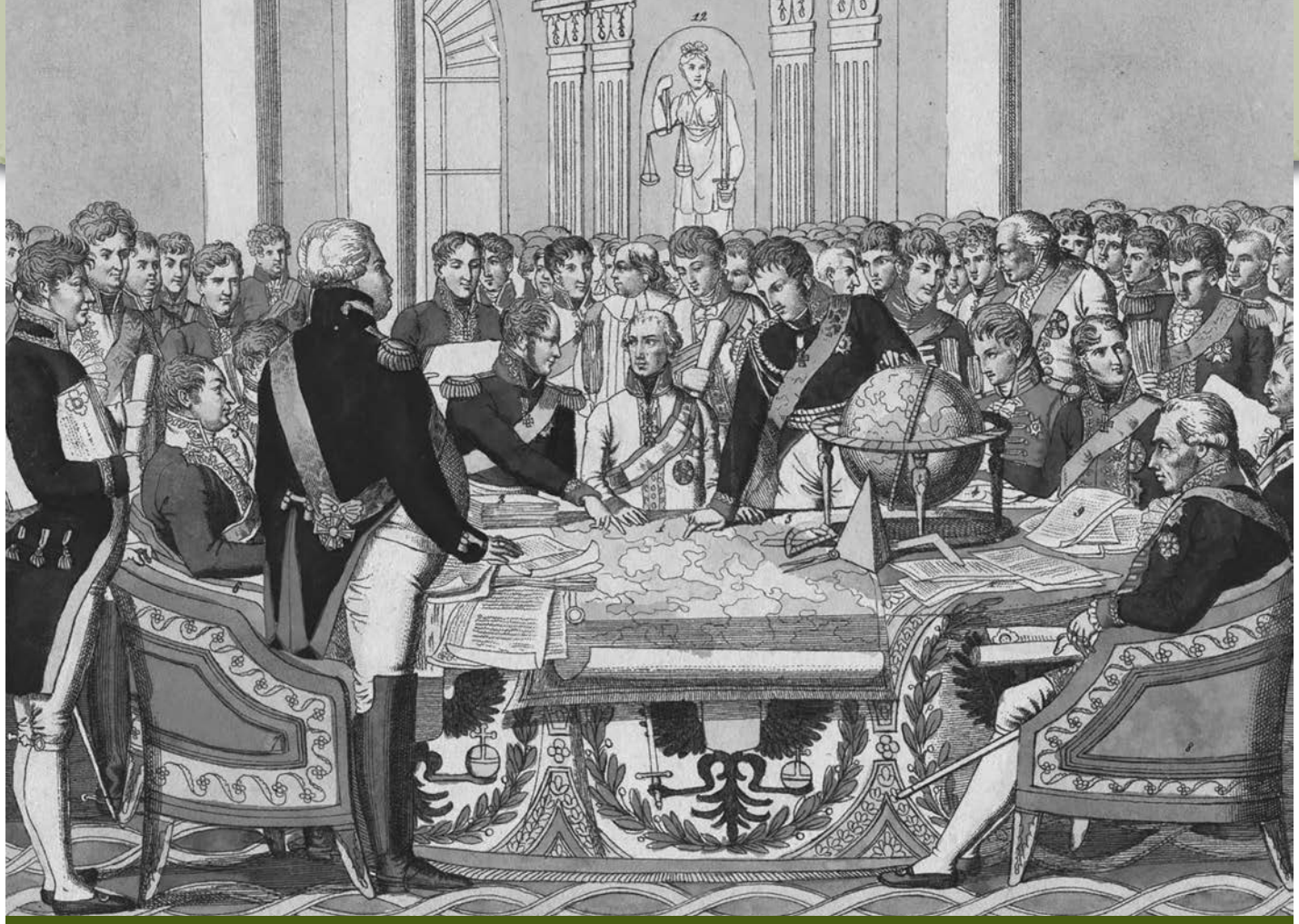
The loan was also made in the hope that the Vatican would change its policies on restricting the Jews. While there were some discussions about this with the pope, there was no significant change to the Jews' status in the Papal States.

SECOND VATICAN LOAN

The second significant and last major financial involvement of the family with the Vatican came under the Pontificate of Pius IX (1846-1878). At first, Pius IX's election was seen by the growing Modernist wing within the Church and the Italian revolutionaries as a victory for the liberalization of Italy. Pius IX embarked on a course of liberal reform. However, the Revolution of 1848 changed his mind forever as the revolutionaries, showing their true colors, forced him to leave Rome. After his return, and throughout his papacy, Pius IX remained an ardent traditional pope condemning calls for the liberalization of the Church and bravely fighting the Italian revolutionaries until the surrender of the Papal States.

While the Vatican's mismanagement of its financial affairs has been criticized by historians, the monetary policies of the short-lived Roman Republic of 1849 was far worse. Within two months, Giuseppe Mazzini, the "father of Italian nationalism," and his regime had increased the public debt from 4,920,000 scudi to 8,798,000 scudi—or 30 million francs—and issued non-convertible paper currency.[1] Not surprisingly, and a harbinger of things to come under a "unified republican Italy," the Roman Republic's currency declined in value by some 35%, which prompted another series of loans from the Rothschilds.[2]

Historians of the period, most of whom are biased against the Church



The Congress of Vienna: A meeting of European leaders to rebalance power on the continent.

and hold pro-republican and democratic leanings, do not apply the same critical standard of the Roman Republic's monetary affairs as they do to the Vatican. The republic's profligate financial policies in just two years, and those of unified Italy in the years to come, give further credence to the critique of the modern democratic nation-state as a far worse political and economic system compared to the aristocracies of the restored period and, for that matter, those of pre-revolutionary Europe.[3]

With his return to Rome, Pius IX faced tremendous financial difficulties. There were large unpaid bills, some of which were owed to the French for the soldiers they had provided in ousting the revolutionaries from Rome. Revenues, because of the political upheaval, were also in arrears.

To alleviate the financial distress, Pius IX sought a loan from a Paris bank—Delahante and Company—but the bank had failed from the chaos of the Third French Revolution. Desperate, the pope turned to the Rothschilds. They insisted, however, that he lift restrictions on the Jews in Rome, a number of which had been reimposed after Pius IX's return from exile. The Rothschild loan was 50 million francs which, converted into dollars, came to about $10 million. Another 54 million francs were added in two additional loan payments.[4]

Although the restrictions on lending had been watered down, the Vatican still did not want to appear that it was engaged in the issuance of debt-paying interest. Thus, it used the Rothschilds, who acted as intermediaries:

> The Vatican issued the equivalent of bonds that paid between 5% and 8% interest. The Rothschilds bought the commercial paper from the Church at a 75% discount. What they paid the Vatican constituted the loan. The Rothschilds then resold the paper as bonds to the public, with their profit being the difference between what they paid the Church and the final sales price. The interest to the buyer was in the form of a discount from the full face value. That arrangement allowed the Vatican to maintain the farce that it followed scripture and did not earn or pay interest on its investments.[5]

Both the Rothschilds and the Vatican were rebuked by some of their constituents for their action. Some Jewish leaders complained that the family did not get enough concessions from the Holy See in its policy toward the Jews. Meanwhile, one Catholic banker called it "shameful" for Pius IX to "borrow money from Jews."[6]

While Pius IX believed that he had few alternatives, he, nevertheless,

detested the idea of being beholden to the Jewish bankers. He reportedly told confidants that he "preferred martyrdom to acceding to the Rothschild requests" for more liberal treatment of the Jews in Italy.[7]

Some of the measures that the Rothschilds' pushed for the 15,000 Jews living in the Papal States included:

- Removal of taxes solely placed on Jews.
- Elimination of the prohibition on the removal of property from the ghetto.
- Elimination of the ban on working in many professions.
- Removal of the "onerous evidentiary standards that put [Jews] at tremendous disadvantage in court cases."[8]

While the pope promised to consider the measures, he only agreed to take down the walls and gates that surrounded Rome's Jewish ghetto. At the time, this was the last remnant of the segregation of Jews from the general population in all of Europe. This, too, had little effect on their emancipation since the Jews were still prohibited from traveling anywhere else. After prodding from Carl Rothschild, Pius IX did, however, abolish the "longstanding requirement that Jews attend proselytizing sermons every week on their Sabbath."[9]

Pius IX's reluctance came, in part, from the fact that some of Rome's Jews had assisted the Italian revolutionaries in the takeover of Rome which nearly cost the pope his life. Upon seizing power, the Roman Republic freed the Jews from the ghetto, and they were granted equal rights. After the pope's return, "The Roman Republic's proclamation of their civil equality was nullified, and the old restrictions were re-introduced."[10]

BREAK WITH THE ROTHSCHILDS

Pius IX found the Rothschilds-Vatican relationship quite unsavory and was determined to find other means to finance the Church's operations. He began by appointing Giacomo Antonelli as cardinal secretary of state and head of the papal treasury. Antonelli was a controversial figure, although the pope trusted him completely and gave him free reign to right the Church's finances.

Born in 1806, Giacomo Antonelli was the cardinal secretary of state from 1848 to 1876 when he died. During his time in office, he was able to renegotiate the terms of Rothschild loans to the Vatican and enact other measures designed to improve the Vatican's finances.

Antonelli initiated a series of cost-cutting and revenue enhancement measures. Of significant importance he renegotiated the Rothschild loans on much more favorable terms to the Vatican. By 1859, his initiatives had produced a balanced budget, something not seen since the start of the century.[11]

Once the loans were redone, Antonelli moved, as best he could, to disengage from the Rothschilds' monetary orbit. In 1860, augmented by a well-run publicity campaign, the Vatican issued, on its own, 60 million lire worth of bonds. The clergy urged the faithful to buy them as their "religious duty." Management of the debt was awarded to two French Catholic bankers, the Marquis de la Bouillerie and Edward Blount.[12] To fill the gap, one Catholic banker, the Belgian financier Langrand-Dumonceau, "aimed to create an international network of mortgage banks and other institutions and sought to cast himself as the Catholic alternative to the Jewish Rothschilds."[13]

POST-ROTHSCHILD FINANCES

While the Church had pretty much extracted itself from the Rothschilds, it was still in financial straits right up until the end of the Papal States. Its primary source of income, besides the decreasing revenues of the Papal States, came from direct contributions of the faithful, the most important being Peter's Pence. While Antonelli's reforms helped matters, on the eve of Rome's fall, the papal treasury had a deficit of some 20 million lire with no apparent solution in sight.[14]

Most economic historians have argued that the Vatican's refusal to employ modern capitalistic practices and procedures lay at the heart of the Church's financial woes. Historian John Pollard claims that, "It was due to a refusal on the part of the ecclesiastical rulers of one of the last theocracies in human history to come to terms with the modern world and, in particular, the increasing capitalistic organization of the world's economy."[15]

Yet, a number of the firms that the Vatican partnered with, which were practicing "modern capitalistic procedures" that historians blamed the Church for not adopting, ended up in bankruptcy in the turbulent economic times to come. The reason why the Vatican could not adopt the tools of capitalism was that it was not just another business, but a church with a different set of priorities and duties. This, and the constant pressure from

the destructive political upheavals of the times, left it in an untenable financial situation.

After the capture of Rome, the Vatican had to rely on the laity for the bulk of its income. For the most part, the faithful responded, especially in the times when the pope was under siege. However, there was a shortfall between lay contributions and expenditures. Thus, the Church began to look at other avenues to generate income.

"Antonelli and the pope saw the loss of the Papal States as an inevitable but necessary opportunity for the Church to adjust to the modern world by becoming a wholly international institution," Pollard observed.[16]

Reluctantly, Antonelli began to invest donations, not only in Italy, but also by making deposits in European banks. Utilities—water, gas and electric—as well as railroads, mostly in and around Rome, received the Vatican's patronage.

The cardinal secretary of state was wary of investing in new, speculative or even entrepreneurial initiatives and "wisely abstained from getting involved with any of the very many would-be entrepreneurs who asked him to invest the money of the Holy See in their wonderful new business ventures."[17]

Leo XIII (1878-1903), Pius IX's successor, showed less trepidation in investing, and expanded the Vatican's sphere of financial activities, especially in real estate. Unfortunately, the Vatican got burned when the Roman real estate bubble busted in the 1880s.

The Vatican's own issuance of loans coupled with its investment in real estate and other enterprises marked a clear departure in its financial history. There was little push back to the fact that it was engaged in "usurious" activity, at least none from the hierarchy. By the time of Leo XIII, the Vatican operated Banca Artistica Operaio, which "began to charge interest on its small loans to artisans, shopkeepers and workers."

The "money-lending element," Pollard notes, "demonstrates that the relaxation of the long-standing ban on 'usury' by various Roman congregations during the reign of Gregory XVI had percolated into the investment policy of the Vatican."[18]

FINANCIAL DOMINANCE

To this day, the Rothschilds are still widely considered to be a dominant force in international finance. They have been linked to all sorts of financial improprieties and are believed to have an undue influence on politics. Do these accusations have any merit? One author argues differently.

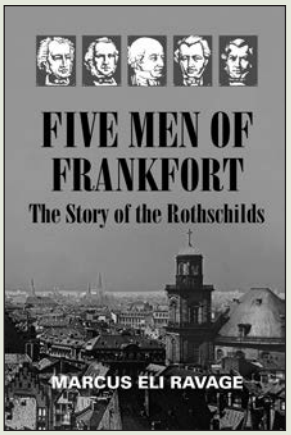
In a revealing book, *Five Men of Frankfort: The Story of the Rothschilds*, written in 1929 by the Jewish author Marcus Eli Ravage, the Rothschilds' financial apogee stretched from the mid-1830s to about the third quarter of the 19th century.[19] Their power coincided with the restored political order of Europe. And, as aristocracies began to wane and democratic-republican nation-states began their ascent, the financial power and influence of the Rothschilds also declined.

As previously noted, the Rothschilds made their mark in the trading of sovereign debt. As European princes' power began to be usurped by legislative assemblies and their elected chief executives and presidents, the Rothschilds lost their main source of income. Other factors also came into play.

Naturally, the incredible wealth of the family "produced a crop of determined aspirants for a like destiny." While the family had a firm grip on the sovereign debt market, other financial institutions and instruments continued to flourish, and "ever-new combinations went on forming to break the power of the Rothschilds."[20]

While the family successfully competed against the new entities for a time, they eventually lost out, even though many of their rivals would close due to their own wild speculations in fostering economic booms that resulted in the predicable busts.

Some of the Rothschilds' bigger investments outside of bonds turned



Five Men of Frankfort: The Story of the Rothschilds

By Marcus Eli Ravage. This biography, written by a leading Jewish historian, pulls no punches in telling the true story of the banking dynasty, once known as the "financiers of nations." Cutting through all the myths, *Five Men of Frankfort* reveals how the four Rothschild sons spread throughout Europe—to London, Paris, Vienna and Naples—to set up a banking network that inaugurated the system of moving money internationally through simultaneous deposits and withdrawals. This study reveals in detail the double-cross of Napoleon's France—which saw the Rothschilds finance the British army in Spain by literally smuggling the cash across France into Iberia using their secret network. British indebtedness to the Rothschilds for their help in defeating Napoleon was then exploited by getting the British government to persuade the other nations of Europe—including the Austrian, Prussian and Russian governments—to start using the Rothschilds as bankers and as the providers of their national loans and debt. The Rothschilds effectively blackmailed their way into being granted nobility status by the Austrian and British heads of state. This new edition has three appendices added that reveal the full extent of the Rothschild business empire to the present day. Softcover, 340 pages, #920, *$30* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge.

The Zionists

Zionist Wall Street

Here is an updated reprint of the classic book by Judge George Washington Armstrong that discusses the history of the Jews and their control of international finance. Includes sections on the Talmud, the Protocols, Federal Reserve System, the League of Nations, WWI, President Wilson, Theodor Herzl, Kaiser Wilhelm, the sultan of Turkey, Baron Rothschild of Paris, Franklin Delano Roosevelt—portrayed as a traitor, the war criminals of Pearl Harbor, the Morgenthau-Zionist hate program, the Marshall and Levitski plans. Also includes the entire text of Armstrong's famous and honest book of nearly 100 pages entitled *Zionist Wall Street.* Softcover, 250 pages, #765, ***$18*** plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. See form at the back of this issue to order or call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET. You may also purchase this and other great books online at www.BarnesReview.com.

out to be costly failures, especially that of railroads, some of which were located in the American South. Despite obtaining state-sponsored monopolies, the family still lost money in its railroad ventures as would a number of American magnates, such as the Morgans and Rockefellers, in the latter part of the 19th century.

Instead of trying to outcompete their smaller and more efficient rivals, these families turned to the government to enact costly regulations and subsidies to hurt their competitors and protect their own interests. This was taking place during the misnamed time known as the "Progressive Era" which, instead of an era of reform, was actually a coming together of big business and the state, supported by the intellectual class to ensure the dominance of big business in the market. The relationship continues to this day and has ben trenchantly described in Gabriel Kolko's classic study *The Triumph of Conservatism*.[21]

Another contributing factor in the decline of the Rothschild empire can be seen in the lack of ardor for financial affairs that the succeeding generations held. The insatiable desire of Amschel and his five sons to build and maintain an international financial dynasty was not inherited by their progeny. By the 20th century, the banking centers that the brothers established in Paris, London, Vienna, Naples and Frankfort had either closed, merged with larger firms or had been reduced to smaller entities.

The wealth of the family began to be increasingly funneled into cultural matters, charities and indoctrination via education. Finance was not forgotten, but the later generations sought to enter and become part of European society. Their influence in philanthropic endeavors had more of a lasting impact than their banking legacy, as Ravage describes:

> Already in the third generation, the descendants of Nathan began showing the tendency, which has since become general among the Rothschilds, of converting their banking houses into mere administration offices for the investment of their capital. Society, art, politics, and Jewish affairs absorbed Lord Nathan almost wholly, and his brothers, like their uncles before them, went in for sport and fashion. Unmistakably, also, the bonds of family tradition began weakening in the second half of the century.[22]

By the time of the family's final financial crisis, none of the Rothschilds had either the talent or the motivation to reverse course:

> The Rothschilds of the fourth generation were preoccupied with their yachts, their racing stables, their social obligations, or else with art, philanthropy and politics. Few of them had either the inclination or the training for business.[23]

The move to integrate into society also came with intermarriage among gentiles. To Amschel and his sons, it would be unthinkable that any Rothschild would take a non-Jewish wife or husband.

"While a majority of the first Nathan's grandchildren married Rothschilds, no fewer than four of them went for their mates beyond the limits not only of their own clan but of the race itself," Ravage points out.[24]

Likewise, European society began to tolerate intermarriage of Jews and Christians, which was an offshoot of the lifting on the restriction of Jews to travel, to buy property and even to hold public office.

Although their financial hegemony was on the wane, the Rothschilds did not disappear from the Western world, but continued to have an impact on society and culture. An important project, which would have significant consequences for the 20th century, was their involvement in the colonization of the Middle East for Jewish settlers.

While the Rothschilds financed settlements in the Middle East,[25] they had no interest in re-settling there themselves, since they were more than happy with the high status they had earned throughout European societies. Niall Ferguson writes:

> A vision of mass emigration …

to the Holy Land … represented nothing less than the negation of social position their family had achieved since Nathan himself had arrived in England as an alien immigrant a century before: that of royalty in the eyes of many Jews, aristocracy in the eyes of most Gentiles, but, at the very least, subjects or citizens of the countries of their birth.[26]

For their lack of support, they were severely criticized by leading Zionists. The founder of modern Zionism, Theodor Herzl, repeatedly lobbied the Rothschilds to "invest" in the settlement of Jews in Palestine but was rebuffed. Herzl had harsh words for his kinsmen, calling them a "vulgar, contemptuous, egoistical people" and that they were "a national misfortune for the Jews." Herzl ominously suggested that the family be "liquated," and he sought (but never did) to "wage a barbaric campaign" against the family if they did not come around.[27]

Even into the early 20th century, there was little change in the Rothschilds' view of Zionism. Although they were for settlement, they were against the idea of a Jewish homeland, which meant the establishment of a state. They rightly saw that it would cause conflict in the region and lead to resentment and possible persecution. Instead of statehood, they urged settlers to apply for citizenship in the Ottoman Empire.[28]

The family eventually got behind the idea of an exclusive Jewish colony in the Sinai, as Herzl shifted his strategy and sought to establish a homeland within the British Empire. As the Ottoman Empire fell apart after World War I, the British became overseers of Palestine, and the dreams of the Zionists, with the Rothschilds now on board, were on their way to becoming a reality.

To be continued … ❖

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11. Posner, *op. cit.*, pp. 16-17.
12. Ibid., p. 17.
13. Ferguson, Niall. *The House of Rothschild: The World's Banker 1849-1999, Vol. 2*. New York: Penguin Books, 2000, p. 95.
14. Pollard, *op. cit.*, p. 39.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid., p. 41.
17. Ibid., p. 52.
18. Ibid., pp. 62-63.
19. Marcus Eli Ravage's important book *Five Men of Frankfurt: The Story of the Rothschilds* was originally published in 1929. It has been reissued and is available from The Barnes Review.
20. Ravage, *op. cit.*, pp. 293, 283.
21. Kolko, Gabriel. *The Triumph of Conservatism: A Reinterpretation of American History, 1900-1916*. Chicago: Quadrangle Paperbacks, 1963.
22. Ravage, *op. cit.*, p. 267.
23. Ibid., pp. 300-301.
24. Ibid., p. 267.
25. In 1896, Baron Edmond de Rothschild bought land in Metullah in Upper Galilee for a Jewish village. See *The Jew in the Modern World: A Documentary History*, 2nd edition, edited and complied by Paul Mendes-Flohr and Jehuda Reinharz and published by Oxford University Press in 1995, p. 562.
26. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p. 282.
27. Ferguson, Niall. *The House of Rothschild: Money's Prophets, 1798-1848, Vol. 1*. New York: Penguin Books, 1998, p. 22.
28. Ferguson, *Vol. 2*, *op. cit.*, p. 280.

Antonius J. Patrick is the pen name of a scholar living in the Washington, D.C. area. Patrick has written many articles over the years for TBR. To find out more, check the back of each November/December issue of TBR for a full author and subject index. This essay is dedicated to Thomas De Vio, Cardinal Cajetan (1469-1534).

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Confederate Monuments and the Grand Bargain

As an attempt at "reconciliation" between North and South after the War of Southern Secession, states were permitted to erect statues to Southern heroes. In return, Southerners were supposed to forget what had been done to them during the war.

By Valerie Protopapas

Reconcile: verb—definition: to restore friendly relations between; cause to coexist in harmony.

Reconciliation: noun—definition: the restoration of friendly relations.

For years, many beautiful Confederate monuments and sculptures have come under attack, been dismantled and possibly even destroyed. The one presently in the "woke" culture's crosshairs is a monument erected in our national cemetery—otherwise known as the purloined property of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee—in Arlington, Virginia. That monument is known by the title *Reconciliation* and is found within the Jackson Circle in the cemetery.

A booklet on the matter was published in 1914 by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Arlington Confederate Monument Association under the auspices of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC). The opening statement of the work's preface made clear what message the monument was intended to convey:

> When one considers what it is and what it stands for, there is no object in or near Washington City better worth a visit and a careful study than the Confederate monument in the National Cemetery at Arlington. … In its origin and in itself this memorial is entirely without a parallel in history. Its story has been here carefully told, and every effort has been made in the narrative to do justice to all the organizations that have cooperated patriotically in the production of the monument. For its full significance the writer relies much on the carefully prepared address of President [William] Taft, welcoming the UDC in 1912 to the National Capital… and that of President [Woodrow] Wilson.

The Moses Ezekiel *Reconciliation* monument in Arlington National Cemetery: The Lee family had to forfeit that property to the Union after the outbreak of the war.

Later in the booklet, mention is made of the feelings that brought about the monument's creation under the heading "Reconciliation in America":

> Within a single generation we in America have been able as among ourselves, "To reap the harvest of perpetual peace," by this our bloody trial of sharp war. After our war, passion and prejudice also, but only for a time, ran riot. In 1867, the seceding states were subjected to the horrors of Congressional Reconstruction but, in a few years, American manhood had triumphed; Anglo-Saxon civilization had been saved; local self-government under the Constitution had been restored; ex-Confederates were serving the national government, and [were] true patriots. North and South were addressing themselves to the noble task of restoring fraternal feeling between the sections.
>
> Within a generation after Congressional Reconstruction, American historians condemned it, as unqualifiedly as Carlyle, after a lapse of 175 years, did the treatment of Cromwell's memory. James Ford Rhodes has denominated Congressional Reconstruction as "a crime against civilization," and public opinion seems to have approved the verdict.
>
> Many causes had conduced to [help bring about] the fraterna

A detail from the *Reconciliation* monument shows a Confederate officer saying goodbye to his sweetheart.

relations that existed between the North and South when the war came on with Spain in 1898—the exchange of visits between Union and Confederate organizations, the erection in 1895 of a Confederate monument in Chicago, the writings and speeches of broad-minded historians, editors, orators and statesmen, but more fundamental than all else had been two factors: One, the memory of the once much misunderstood Abraham Lincoln and his policies; the other, the Federal Constitution.

THE GRAND BARGAIN

The final paragraph excerpted above is a reference to what became known as the "Grand Bargain," an unwritten policy created in an effort to end the ongoing hostility between the sections that came into being during this period and remained pretty much intact until the rise of the Civil Rights movement in the 1950s. This quasi-official but unstated narrative meant that the North agreed that the South had fought valiantly—if wrongly!—and that their heroes, symbols, monuments etc. were worthy of respect and even veneration.

Meanwhile, the South was expected to glorify the war waged by the North as lawful and worthy of respect and that the defeat of the Confederacy was, in the end, the best possible outcome. As noted, this "bargain" ceased to exist with the rise of the Civil Rights movement and many historians with an understanding of what actually did happen during the conflict and in the ante and post bellum periods acknowledge that the South did all the "compromising" given what had actually taken place.

The booklet claimed that the people of the South, having seen "the restoration of home-rule," were "flocking to defend the flag of the Union in the war with Spain." There was then a great deal more regarding the claim that Southerners were once again Americans and, therefore, "the enthusiasm of the South for the flag in the war with Spain electrified the North when that war was over." The booklet went on to claim:

> President McKinley, who had himself been a gallant Union soldier, made a speech at Atlanta, December 21, 1898, that touched the heart of the South as it never had been touched before. In it he said:
>
> "Sectional lines no longer mar the map of the United States, sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear each other. Fraternity is the national anthem, sung by a chorus of 45 states and our territories at home and beyond the seas. The Union is once more the common altar of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The old flag once again waves over us in peace with new glories which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds. … And the time

has now come, in the evolution of public sentiment and feeling under the Providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers."

This thought was like a seed sown in rich, warm soil; it took root at once; then came the plant and its growth, and now we have, in this monument, the full flower, already fruiting into a generous harvest of fraternal feeling. On the same trip south at Macon, Georgia, an enthusiastic Southerner insisted on pinning a Confederate badge on the lapel of Mr. McKinley's coat. The president smilingly wore it.

This booklet is a very interesting look at the mood of the country that brought about the monument now being considered for destruction and, indeed, there can be no doubt that to destroy a monument based upon the very concept of "reconciliation" will go very far indeed to damage or destroy the concept itself. It would seem that America is "backpedaling" not just to the time of Reconstruction—a worse word cannot be considered for the evils visited upon helpless Southern men, women and children by their "Northern brethren"—but to the period that led to that sanguine struggle in the first place.

SIGNS OF CHANGE

The first Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies were held in Arlington's "Confederate section" on June 7, 1903. Then-President Theodore Roosevelt sent a floral arrangement establishing a tradition that was continued by every U.S. president until 2009 when President Barack Obama sent one arrangement to the Confederate Memorial and another to Washington D.C.'s African American Civil War Memorial honoring Black troops that fought in that war on the side of the Union.

Though no one could claim that action as inappropriate, it did sound a warning that indicated that matters would not continue as they had from the time of the erection of the reconciliation monument including the continuation of the feelings that brought it into existence in the first place.

The monument was unveiled in 1914 having been designed by noted American sculptor Moses Jacob Ezekiel, a Confederate veteran and the first Jewish graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. It is noted not only for its beauty but for the honor paid to the men who fought and died for the same freedoms for which their ancestors had fought and died in the American Revolutionary War, almost a century earlier.

But just as the time between the Revolution and the War of Secession—a more accurate definition of the bloodiest of America's many wars—changed many things in the entity that had become known as the "United" (capital "U") States of America, even greater changes have taken place between 1914 and 2023. Indeed, so great are the changes that have occurred during that time, it is probable that the people who attended the monument's dedication would not recognize, let alone understand, what exists today.

> War of Secession is a more accurate definition of the bloodiest of our many wars.

LEGACY OF THE GRAND BARGAIN

The question that must be asked, therefore, is what does exist today? An adjunct of that question must also be, what did exist in the past? What was canceled or "forgotten" by the Grand Bargain that has returned to bring about what we now can understand as cultural genocide not just of the history of the South, but of the history of the nation itself? What do we need to do to change or overcome the direction in which we are going as a culture and a nation—if indeed, that is even possible? And, finally, the most important question is this: Do we want "reconciliation" on the basis of the false narrative that produced it in the first place?

Let us take a hard look at what our nation's above noted "reconciliation" was based upon. That is, what was the meaning of the Grand Bargain as noted earlier and the price paid by those who embraced it?

In the end, it is fairly simple: The North acknowledged the heroism and worthiness of the South in its valiant (if misguided!) efforts at independence, an acknowledgment that permitted the symbols, heroes and history of that section to be viewed with acceptance and even reverence. Hence there could be Confederate flags and monuments and heroes and celebrations that could not be viewed as any kind of an "attack on" or "criticism of" the "restored Union."

For the South, there had to be acknowledgment of the legitimacy of the war itself along with the noble behavior of the forces of the Union in carrying out that war together with the consignment of everything that happened before, during and after the conflict to oblivion, with the exception of the acknowledgment that the outcome had been "the best for all concerned."

Seems simple enough under the circumstances—simple, but oh, so very wrong. Why wrong? Because what the North acknowledged was only the truth, with the exception of the belief that the South did not have the constitutional right to leave the Union, while that which the South had to acknowledge was pure fiction from beginning to end.

Let us look at what the South had to accept as truth in order to maintain the Grand Bargain.

First, the South had to "admit" it has no right to leave the Union and, in doing so, instituted a "rebellion" against the legitimate government of the United States. Of course, this is nonsense. The constitutional legality of any state

to leave the Union had been known, understood and readily accepted from the time of the ratification of that document.

New England had exercised that right during the War of 1812 in the Hartford Convention, at which time those states voted to remain in the Union with the war ending shortly after the Convention. But they did vote on secession without threat of invasion from the federal government.

As the disputes between the sections became more intense as new territories and states were added to the original 13, efforts had been made to forbid secession in the Congress. Later, Justice John Marshall noted that efforts to circumscribe and/or end any power, clearly testified to the existence of that power; in other words, there is no need to prevent or end that which does not exist.

Secondly, many of the causes that brought the Cotton States to the point of secession were economic in nature as is the case in almost all wars. But, in the end, these proved not to be the true cause of the breakup of the Union, a point that will be addressed later.

As for the economic matters, more use was made of the emotional issue of Black slavery—though that institution remained in the North—than the infinitely more important matter of the need by the rest of the "Union" for the money arising from the production of the commodities of cotton, tobacco, resin and sugar from the Southern states, an income that accounted for between 70% and 80% of federal revenues at the time.

The contemplation of not only the loss of those revenues, but the further loss that would accompany a new nation's presence on the North American continent—a potential southern-based nation with a 15% tariff compared to the 45% tariff about to be imposed by the "United States"—was sufficient to assure that the much larger "nation" would not willingly permit the Southern states to form any new nation.

However, as the morality of the South as an unwilling economic colony for the rest of the country was distinctly

Proud of Confederates

Following Reconstruction, a general feeling of reconciliation prevailed in most parts of the country. Efforts were made by the federal government to recognize and commemorate the sacrifice, bravery and valor of Confederate troops and their families. In 1900, for example, the U.S. Congress passed a law permitting the reinternment of roughly 250 Confederate soldiers to allow their burial in the prestigious Arlington National Cemetery. Later, in 1914, Moses Jacob Ezekiel's Confederate memorial statute, known as the *Reconciliation* monument, was unveiled and displayed in Arlington National Cemetery. Then-President Woodrow Wilson, who was a child during the course of the Civil War, spoke at a dedication to Confederate soldiers at the cemetery, accepting the iconic monument on behalf of the United States. "I am not so much happy as proud to participate in this capacity on such an occasion," Wilson said. "Proud that I should represent such a people." Now, however, the hysterical "woke" mob wants to remove the monument as well as any other symbol, statute or memorial to the Confederacy. So much for "reconciliation."

in favor of the people of the South, the need to use slavery as a moral indictment of that section became paramount to the point at which its use continues through today and for the same purpose. Of course, in the Grand Bargain, none of these matters were permitted to influence the narrative surrounding what came to be falsely identified as "the Rebellion."

Finally, the most important of all was the requirement that the people of the South overlook the type of war waged by the North against them and the military occupation that continued long after that war was over. This was the matter that resulted in the most serious of the deliberate fictions contained in the Grand Bargain.

NORTH DISCARDS RULES OF WAR

The war waged by the Union against the South was unique to Western civilization. Codes or rules of war had been taught at West Point for years before 1861 and these all included a proscription against war on non-combatants—that is, war waged with rules preventing outrages against the innocent victims of such conflicts.

Lincoln replaced these codes with his own "code," the so-called Lieber Code or General Order 100. This code included much of what had been proscribed by the other codes, but it also included a caveat in which "military necessity" permitted atrocities that had heretofore been banned among the armies of the Christian West. Lieber's Code had, in its 157 articles, exceptions frequently nullifying the very rules it promulgated.

Confederate Secretary of War James Seddon denounced its duplicity, stating that "a commander under this code may pursue a line of conduct in accordance with principles of justice, faith and honor, or he may justify conduct correspondent with the barbarous hordes who overran the Roman Empire."

For all of its pretense of defining civilized conflict, the code openly endorsed the concept of "hard war." According to Lieber, war is defined as a struggle not limited to armies and navies. In Article 21, Lieber states: "The citizen … of a hostile country is thus an enemy … and as such is subjected to the hardships of war." And, in Article 29, he further states, "The more vigorously wars are pursued, the better it is for humanity." One has to wonder how Lieber defined both "better" and "humanity."

Finally, the code concludes, "The ultimate object of all modern war is a renewed state of peace." Unfortunately, the "state" of Lieber's "peace" was often the grave and not just for the military combatants.

Much of this evil was either severely under-reported or excused with the claim that the South had started the war by firing on the federal facility at Fort Sumter. However, Sumter was not being manned by the troops of the federal government at the time, and there is a considerable claim that the fort had reverted to South Carolina because of a failure by Washington to keep to the tenets of the lease. Only Fort Moultrie, a land-locked base used to collect tariffs, belonged to Washington.

Even the excuse for the conflict was a lie, known to be such from the beginning.

However, owing to the ease by which Sumter could be supplied by the federal government from the sea, that facility had been invaded and invested by Maj. James Anderson and his troops on Christmas Eve 1860 in violation of an agreement between then President James Buchanan and the state of South Carolina.

So, even the excuse for the conflict was a lie and known to be such from the beginning. This was soon revealed to have been a plan by the newly elected Lincoln administration to provide an excuse for preventing the formation of the Confederate States of America. Letters by Lincoln to others involved in the strategy make the matter beyond any claim to the contrary.

The horrors committed by federal forces, including the intentional murder of Confederate prisoners of war, must be considered the greatest of the evils of the war that were silenced by the Grand Bargain. The proof of this ongoing and intentional desecration of what were considered "Christian" standards of behavior were well known at the time. In fact, even during the war, Union soldiers spoke out openly on the matter.

Robert Gould Shaw, the commander of the famous Black regiment honored in the film *Glory*, was commanded by a superior officer to burn the town of Darien, Georgia. Shaw later wrote to his wife: "For myself, I have gone through the war so far without dishonor, and I do not like to degenerate into a plunderer and robber—and the same applies to every officer in my regiment."

Union hero Brig. Gen. Joshua Chamberlain wrote to his sister on December 14, 1864, after having burned the homes of women and children near Petersburg, Virginia at Grant's order: "I am willing to fight men in arms, but not babes in arms."

Union Gen. Don Carlos Buell actually resigned in protest, writing: "I believe that the policy and means with which the war was being prosecuted were discreditable to the nation and a stain on civilization."

Even Northern newspapers commented upon such atrocities. One New York paper, referring to William Sherman's "capture" and deportation of 400 young women with their children from Rosewell, Georgia cried:

> It is hardly conceivable that an officer bearing a United States commission of major general should have so far forgotten the commonest dictates of decency and humanity … as to drive 400 penniless girls hundreds of miles away from their homes and friends to seek their

livelihood amid strange and hostile people. We repeat our earnest hope that further information may redeem the name of Gen. Sherman and our own from this frightful disgrace.

Parenthetically, "further information" did not redeem the name of the Union general.

Many of the women reported by the newspaper were raped by their soldier captors during their journey to Marietta after which they and their children were imprisoned, starved, mistreated and then sent North without subsistence. Many were "hired out" as servants to Northern citizens by their captors, which doubtless amused those who saw the matter as retribution for Black slavery. Of course, these women never owned slaves. Not one of these poor unfortunates ever returned home after the war, a matter that the Grand Bargain chose to ignore.

CRIMES AGAINST POWS

Then there are the crimes committed against Southern prisoners of war. In 1903, Adj. Gen. F.C. Ainsworth estimated that more than 30,000 Union and 26,000 Confederates died in captivity (that is 12% died in the North and 15.5% died in the South). However, the numbers and the death rate of Confederate prisoners was vastly understated. First, many captives died without their deaths being recorded and, secondly, the winners did not wish to admit to the hideous rate with which those at their mercy perished.

Indeed, James Ford Rhodes, the aforementioned historian, admitted that there should have been a much greater disparity—even using his own numbers—in favor of survival for those imprisoned in the North, given the superior conditions existing, which included physicians, hospitals, medicine, food, supplies and housing. But the simple fact is this: From the beginning of the war, the federal government intended to "make treason odious" by punishing captured Confederate soldiers as traitors and rebels rather than legitimate POWs.

Even the usually chivalrous Union Gen. George McClellan forced Confederate prisoners to clear mine fields after some of his men were killed, despite the fact that such usage of prisoners was expressly forbidden by the Lieber Code in paragraph 75.

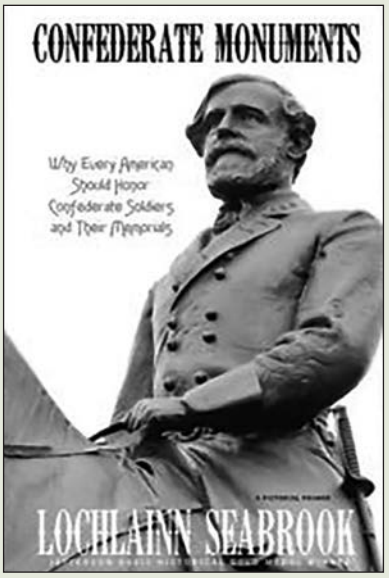
Sherman added his own perverse twist to this practice when he used civilians as well as prisoners for this prohibited and dangerous purpose.

Prisoners were routinely tortured, mutilated and killed in, among other places, Jackson, Tennessee, and several members of the town's clergy were arrested and threatened with like treatment until Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest promised to execute five federal officers in retaliation. Knowing that Forrest would be as good as his word, the ministers were released. Isn't it odd how Forrest has come down to us as a monster and a villain?

Confederate officers were at times used as human shields, and the morality rate from torture, starvation, exposure and disease in Union prison camps is astonishing to all who have studied the matter. Elmira Prison in New York had a 24% death rate, higher than any other prison on either side, including the infamous Andersonville.

Col. Robert Ould, who had been in charge of exchanges since the beginning of the war, wrote about the situation in Andersonville to his Union counterpart Gen. John E. Mulford. Ould recites the efforts made by the Confederate government to succor the federal prisoners even after prisoner exchange had ended:

> My government instructs me to waive all formalities and what it considers some of the equities in this matter of exchange. I need not try to conceal from you that we cannot feed and provide for the prisoners in our hands. We cannot half feed or clothe them. You have closed our ports till we cannot get medical stores for them. You will not send us quinine and other needed medicines, even for their exclusive use.
>
> They are suffering greatly and


CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS
Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials
LOCHLAINN SEABROOK

Confederate Monuments

Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers & Their Memorials

Why is the left targeting Confederate monuments for removal and destruction? Its sinister efforts to eradicate American history do more than just offend the living. They are an insult to the honor and memory of one of the most courageous and patriotic American servicemen the world has ever known: the Confederate soldier. Throughout this densely illustrated work, the award-winning author sprinkles scores of additional Confederate images from the Victorian era, along with dozens of poems, quotes and genuine inscriptions from Confederate statues, all of which add further educational value to this powerful primer. Softcover, 432 pages, illustrated, #807, *$22* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

the mortality is excessive. I tell you all this plainly, and still you refuse to exchange. What does your government demand? Name your own conditions and I will show you my authority to accept them. You are silent! Great God! Can it be that your people are monsters?

If you will not exchange, I will give you your men for nothing. I will deliver 10,000 Union prisoners at Wilmington any day that you will receive them. I will deliver 5,000 here on the same terms. Come and get them. If your government is so damnably dishonest to want them for nothing, you shall have them. You can at least feed them, and we cannot. You can give us what you please in return for them.

Was there a war crime at Andersonville? Yes. Upon the cessation of exchange, the Confederate government asked for medicine for the exclusive use of the imprisoned Union soldiers and was ignored. The anguish, frustration and bitterness of Ould are voiced in the sentence: "Great God! Can it be that your people are monsters?" The answer to that was, "Yes."

Even the Union's own men were considered expendable in this campaign of genocide. Edward Wellington Boate was a soldier in the 42nd New York Infantry and a prisoner at Andersonville in 1864. He wrote of his experiences in *The New York Times* shortly after the war and commented on whom he held responsible for Andersonville's legacy:

> You rulers who make the charge that the rebels intentionally killed off our men, when I can honestly swear they were doing everything in their power to sustain us, do not lay this flattering unction to your souls. You abandoned your brave men in the hour of their cruelest need. They fought for the Union, and you reached no hand out to save the old faithful, loyal and devoted servants of the country. You may try to shift the blame from your own shoulders, but posterity will saddle the responsibility where it justly belongs.

When the worst of the Andersonville prisoners were returned to the North without exchange, these poor animated skeletons were taken, photographed and used to generate hatred in the North for the supposedly evil, wicked and brutal people of the South. Shortly after the photographs were released, the United States Senate passed the following:

PREAMBLE TO
HOUSE RESOLUTION #97

Also known as the Retaliatory Orders

> Rebel prisoners in our hands are to be subjected to a treatment finding its parallels only in the conduct of savage tribes and resulting in the death of multitudes by the slow but designed process of starvation and by mortal diseases occasioned by insufficient and unhealthy food and wanton exposure of their persons to the inclemency of the weather.

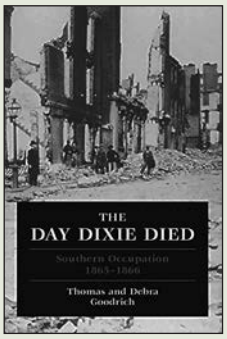
The resolution passed by both houses in January 1865.

Of course, this very policy had been ongoing in most of the Union prisoner of war camps since the beginning of the war. The Anderson-

THE TRUE STORY OF RECONSTRUCTION

The Day Dixie Died: The Occupied South 1865-1866

As the North celebrated the end of the Civil War, the people of the South, particularly of recently fallen Richmond, mourned. The South was about to enter a period of extreme turmoil known as Reconstruction. The Union, though preserved, would not easily be healed. Starting with Lincoln's assassination and continuing up through the harsh realities of occupation through the summer of 1866, authors Thomas and Debra Goodrich trace the history of Reconstruction in the south—the death, destruction, crime, starvation, exile and anarchy that pervaded those grim years, telling the story in the words of those who were there. Softcover, 320 pages, #273, *$22.*



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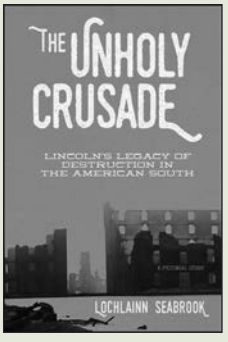

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ville photographs merely gave an excuse for a policy of long standing.

And so it goes with virtually every "argument" used to validate the actions by the "Union" government against the Confederacy and people of the South. Furthermore, none of these matters—even when they were presented—addressed the unlawful and unconstitutional mistreatment of the South that had been ongoing for many long years before the first shot was ever fired.

But the villainies committed by the Union armies were known well after the war itself, both during the time of the Grand Bargain and afterward, as we can see in this revealing statement Gen. Sherman sent to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant toward the tail end of January 1865:

> Our method of warfare is different from that in Europe. We are not fighting against enemy armies but against an enemy people. Both young and old, rich and poor must feel the iron hand of war in the same way as the organized armies. In this respect my march through Georgia was a wonderful success.

And as for Sherman himself, a 45-year-old man from Ohio, the son of a lawyer of Puritan descent, he had reinstituted a very old type of warfare directed against the civilian population as had been waged by the Mongols, Huns and Vandals, who had slaughtered their way across the world before the rising of Western civilization with its Christian foundations.

Indeed, in the person of Sherman, one can see the specter of wickedness that eventually embraced not only that general and his armies, but his very cause, a specter that is coming to full fruition in these perhaps last days of the nation he sought to succor.

In the Civil War, Sherman practiced "locust strategy." His doctrine was: "Where I have been, the war has ceased because all forms of life no longer exist." It is a strategy involving the murder of innocents and the suppression of humane welfare.

The cruelties of the Marquis de Sade and the atrocities perpetrated by Jack the Ripper have never led to such mass "strategies." Sherman's strategy, however, has been acclaimed as classical. After carrying out his acts of cruelty as a general, Sherman was appointed commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States of America and his method has become the ideal. It first infected the Anglo-Saxon world. The great Helmuth Graf von Moltke ominously predicted at the end of the century that, in future wars, armies would not fight against one another but peoples.

But Sherman's strategy is the art of war employed by the unsuccessful. And it is necessary to bear this in mind when considering Sherman's methods. He was unsuccessful in any type of acceptable war of the day, but he was by no means untalented. It was his fate always to fight against enemies better than himself. He never won a success against an enemy of equal strength but, when he began his mission of civilian destruction, he became wildly successful.

Of course, his fight was in what became known as the War of Secession, "secession" being the term the ancient Romans used to call any effort to achieve independence. Superficially, the war was being fought on the question of the abolition of slavery, but temperament and religious fanaticism converted it into one of the bloodiest massacres in history.

In his book *Der Krieg ohne Gnade* ("War Without Quarter"), the Swiss historian Eugen Bircher says that force of arms alone could not decide that war. It was not until Sherman employed his locust strategy that the Northern states won the victory.

Of course, such strategic military "success" does not end with one war and Sherman, as general-in-chief of the army, had much to do with post-war campaigns against the American Indians. Sherman wrote in 1866, "It is one of those irreconcilable conflicts that will end only in one way, one or the other must be exterminated." And again, "We must act with vindictive

The Gray Ghost: John S. Mosby

A Thousand Points of Truth

Subtitle: *The History and Humanity of Col. John Singleton Mosby in Newsprint.* During his life, Col. John Singleton Mosby was the subject of thousands of newspaper articles covering his exploits in the Civil War, his postwar career and his death. Yet, even after death, the public thirsted for tales of his exploits. V.P. Hughes knows Mosby better than any other researcher, reading every one of the thousands of newspaper articles written about Mosby over the span of 150 years. Here is Mosby's story. Softcover, 790 pages, illustrated, #756, *$39*.

The Memoirs of Mosby

These are the uncensored memoirs of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary Confederate cavalry leader who bedeviled the Union army for four years. With only a few thousand men, Mosby's ability to strike fast and then melt away before an effective pursuit could be organized earned him the nickname "the Gray Ghost." Loyal to the end to his commander J.E.B. Stuart, Mosby also answered accusations that Stuart's mistakes cost Lee the battle of Gettysburg. But Mosby was more than just a cavalry genius, he was also a brilliant writer. You'll read the poignant recollections of his meetings with Grant and Lee, his accounts of the battles at Manassas, Fairfax Court House, Gettysburg and more. Also includes letters to his wife and others, as well as dispatches with some of the biggest names in the war. Softcover, 262 pages, #659, *$25*.

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earnestness against the Sioux, even to the extermination of men, women and children."

With perfect moral appropriateness, Sherman became Philip Sheridan's superior, and his biographer Michael Fellman wrote:

> Although Sherman had not ordered an extermination campaign in so many words, he had given Sheridan prior authorization to slaughter as many women and children as well as men [that] Sheridan or his subordinates felt was necessary when they attacked Indian villages. However many they killed, Sherman would cover the political and media front. They were freed to do anything. At the same time, Sherman maintained personal deniability—he could assert in any public forum that he had not ordered any atrocities that might occur.

Prof. Harry Stout of Yale University Divinity School recently acknowledged, "Sherman's religion was America, and America's God was a jealous God of law and order, such as all those who resisted were reprobates who deserved death." This can be seen in his following statement:

> To the petulant and persistent secessionists, why death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of the better. Satan and the rebellious saints of heaven were allowed a continuous existence in hell merely to swell their punishment. To such as would rebel against a government so mild and just as ours was in peace, a punishment equal would not be unjustified.

Below is a revealing statement made by Sherman, yet another example of his cruel mindset. Now, we must remember that all of Sherman's "opinions" and the acts that resulted from them were well known before the Grand Bargain and were never refuted or rejected by the government of the United States. To accept the Grand Bargain is to accept Gen. Sherman, warts and all:

> The government of the United States has in North Alabama any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war—to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their everything, because they cannot deny that war does exist there, and war is simply power unrestrained by constitution or compact.

It would seem Sherman and much of the Union army disregarded any form of Christian decency and civilized behavior when prosecuting the war against the Confederacy.

Writing to his wife in 1862, Sherman said, "We are in our enemy's country, and I act accordingly. … The war will soon assume a turn to extermination not of soldiers alone, that is the least part of the trouble, but the people."

However many they killed, Sherman would cover the political and media front.

And now let us look at the real motive for the so-called Civil War. It certainly wasn't slavery, for the North offered the original 13th (Corwin) Amendment that placed that institution into the Constitution in perpetuity. If slavery had been the problem, the Cotton States could easily have returned with the knowledge that their "peculiar institution" had eternal protection within that document.

Even the tariffs were a symptom of the disease but not the disease itself. In fact, this is the most difficult part of this treatise to write because it clearly supposes two things: first, our efforts to save what remains of our Confederate heritage is not just bloody impossible, but intrinsically wrong. That is, that any effort to save the Arlington monument or any other remaining work glorifying truly heroic men and women from America's past becomes an acceptance of the reconciliation created by the Grand Bargain and is therefore unworthy of our efforts because it is founded on the lies heretofore revealed.

On the other hand, given the situation as it presently exists—a situation that is only going to get worse—it is not possible that these efforts can or will be crowned with success. Indeed, the present situation is merely the final result of what Sherman wrote about years earlier, that is, "the new order of things which is slowly and gradually creeping into their country [the Confederacy]" as what little is left today of what is good and decent is clearly doomed in a world under the power of its acknowledged prince, Lucifer.

The "Civil War" was first and foremost a religious war. All of the other matters, whether slavery or tariffs or sectional disputes and hatreds, arose from two very different understandings not only of government, but of God Himself; that is, the "ultimate cause" of the war was two mutually exclusive understandings of human government.

The South embraced the view of Aristotle and Locke. That is, that government was a natural outgrowth of communal man's inter-relationship and, that being the case, was at its most efficient and least threatening when limited and local. This nation was more or less founded on that principle, however, there were detractors.

The other view of government embraced by such men as Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin and John Adams (and most of New England) was that of Thomas Hobbes. Unlike Aristotle and Locke, who believed that man was communal and that government was a natural part of his being, Hobbes believed that man was basically a solitary creature without ties to any of his kind and that therefore government was imposed upon him rather than being a natural outcome of communal development. Hobbes also believed that man was incapable of self-government and, without government imposing the "common good," the result would be anarchy.

This worldview mitigates against limited government because government has to be powerful enough to keep this mass of self-interested and amoral individuals in their place and directed (that is, forced) to do what was good for "the masses." Of course, what was good for the masses was also what was good for the government. Hobbes and his followers believed that civilization was only possible through government coercion, therefore "bigger was better." They also held that there could be no limits to the power of government imposed by it upon those whom it ruled.

Lincoln was a Hobbesian. He fought for "the Union" as a hedge against anarchy, something he greatly feared. Indeed, the entire concept of an "indivisible union" is of Hobbes, not Aristotle and Locke, for they believed that, when a people's culture became too diverse, the natural progression was for them to break apart and establish governments suited to each culture. This "dissolution" or "secession" when one or more cultural groups removed themselves from an existing union did not usually end in war. War became the reality when the natural secession that should have occurred was unnaturally thwarted.

But there was even more with regard to these two mutually exclusive mindsets that was elucidated by author Murray Rothbard in his essay "Just War:"

> The North's driving force, the "Yankees"—that ethnocultural group who either lived in New England or migrated from there to upstate New York, northern and eastern Ohio, northern Indiana and northern Illinois—had been swept by … a fanatical and emotional neo-Puritanism driven by a fervent "postmillennialism" which held that, as a precondition of the Second Advent of Jesus Christ, man must set up a thousand-year-Kingdom of God on Earth.
>
> The Kingdom is to be a perfect society. In order to be perfect, of course, this Kingdom must be free of sin. … If you didn't stamp out sin by force, you yourself would not be saved.
>
> This is why the Northern war against slavery partook of a fanatical millennialist fervor, of a cheerful willingness to uproot institutions, to commit mayhem and mass murder, to plunder and loot and destroy, all in the name of high moral principle. They were "humanitarians with the guillotine, the Jacobins, the Bolsheviks of their era."

By the middle of the 19th century, Yankee philosophy had swept through most of the rest of the country with the exception of the South. Thus, as the majority of the states were rushing toward an American future defined by the values of New England, they found themselves continually stymied and frustrated by a people whom they considered profligate, sinful and slothful, that is, Southerners. Every issue that arose within the country found itself determined on the basis of two incompatible religious worldviews.

The atrocities committed against the people of the South, military and civilian, men and women, White and Black, slave and free, young and old, well and ill, were on such a vast scale that they cannot be comprehended. There are books on the subject such as Dr. Brian Cisco's *War Crimes Against Southern Civilians*, but there are also writings that strongly maintain that, in effect, the South had it coming.

Given that the people of the South only wished to leave the Union without violence and not, as has been claimed, to destroy the government of the United States, and that the institution of slavery was not unique to the region, it would seem that such horrific treatment of a people whom Lincoln declared to be Americans, citizens of his sacred Union, is inexplicable. But holy wars are vicious. The enemy is not a man or a woman or a child or a neighbor or a brother—but an apostate, a blasphemer, an infidel. As such, the enemy is worthy of no less than death—and even annihilation.

That is why Lincoln, his government and his military waged bloody jihad from April of 1861 to April of 1865. Had the war gone on longer,

Two Books About Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest

A Rebel Born: A Defense of Nathan B. Forrest

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest was an ingenious Confederate officer who won all but one of the battles he led; a philanthropist who gave generously to family, friends and charities; and a humanitarian who not only spared the lives of numerous Yankees on the battlefield, but who freed his slaves years before Lincoln issued his proclamation. But, according to most authors, Forrest was a violent redneck, a racist, a slave trader, a philanderer, an illiterate hillbilly, the founder of the KKK and "the butcher of Fort Pillow." Softcover, 822 pages, #776, *$35.*

The God of War: Nathan Bedford Forrest as Seen by His Contemporaries

In this book by Lochlainn Seabrook, you will discover the authentic Nathan Bedford Forrest in the words of those who actually knew him: Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers, military educators, foreigners, writers, politicians, neighbors, even children—all without the bigoted intrusions of politically correct editorializing, South-hating mythology, and absurd left-wing lies. Find out for yourself why Forrest was idolized around the world during the Victorian period, why he is classed with celebrated military commanders like Michel Ney and Joachim Murat, why he is more popular today than ever before, why new Forrest monuments are going up, and why he should be admired by people of all races. Softcover, 358 pages, illustrated, #811, *$20.*

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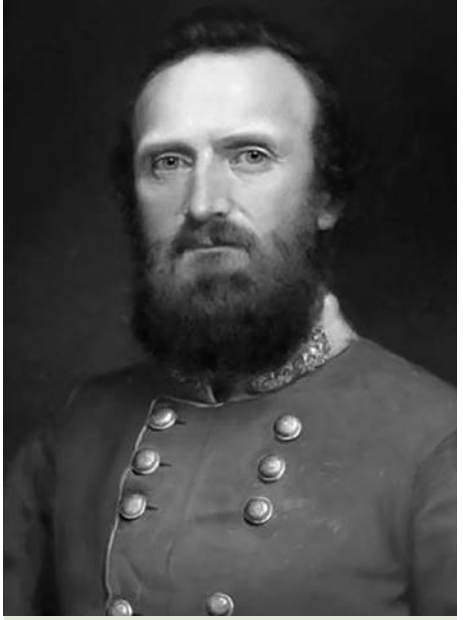
the people of the South might well have been reduced to the conditions of the Cheyenne, the Apache and the Lakota Sioux. Certainly, Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan and their leader Abraham Lincoln would have shed no tears for their plight for, when the problems within a nation are based upon two completely incompatible views of God and man's interaction with God, there can be no basis for compromise. One side must prevail, and the victory of the Union in the Civil War is only now coming into full fruition in our current society.

Finally, as noted, today we are coming to a slow conclusion to the war memorialized in the monuments we have been trying to preserve and defend despite the relatively short lull occasioned by the well-meaning but intellectual and spiritual deceptions of the Grand Bargain.

Christianity and Western civilization and the race that took man from the cave to the stars are under attack and marked for extinction. Even mankind's dabbling in paganism, begun in the 1970s with the relatively benign nonsense of the New Age movement, has now been transformed into open satanic worship throughout the cultures of the world.

This horrific path was foreshadowed by author Keven Swanson in his book *Apostate: The Men Who Destroyed the Christian West*. What began long before the Civil War—probably long before the events that led to the founding of this country—were already well along toward their eventual end:

> Man turns within himself, seeking to fill the "God-shaped" vacuum. However, he is always disappointed with the results. In the end, he is more hopeless and suicidal than the pagan who still seeks some kind of God outside of himself.
>
> Thus pure, undiluted humanism cannot last for long.
>
> Either societies must awaken to the true faith or sink into the chaos of paganism. After five or six generations of apostasy, humanist societies turn to deconstructed language, pluralism, relativism, polytheism, and competing truth systems.



STONEWALL JACKSON
Called for the black flag.

And thus, today, we find ourselves in a culture that embraces every evil and wages war against every good. Those who want only to "preserve" the past—or rather, the "good" of the past—may be able to do so for a short time but, even so, they will only prevail during that time by accepting the lies and deceptions of the Grand Bargain that permitted the very things we are now trying to save.

Do we honor men like Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, Stonewall Jackson and Nathan Bedford Forrest by accepting falsehood as a means of keeping monuments of marble and bronze when what is actually worth saving are the characters and morals of those heroes?

Perhaps we should pay attention to the words of one of those great men, Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, a great soldier, a great man and a great Christian when he spoke about the war in which he found himself:

> Col. Stuart, if I had my way, we would show no quarter to the enemy. No more than the Redskins showed your troopers. The black flag, sir.
>
> If the North triumphs, it is not alone the destruction of our property. It is the prelude to anarchy, infidelity … the loss of free and responsible government.
>
> It is the triumph of commerce. The banks, factories. … We should meet the invader on the verge of just defense and raise the black flag. No quarter to the violators of our homes and firesides.
>
> Our political leadership is too timid to face the reality of this coming war. They should look to the Bible. It is full of such wars. Only the black flag will bring the North to its senses and rapidly end the war.

Gen. Jackson was absolutely correct. I don't know that, if his instructions had been followed, the War of Secession could have been won. But, certainly, we would never have attempted to revive "fraternal relations" with the enemies, not just of the South, but of both God and Man.

Indeed, we have learned in this, the third decade of the 21st century, that you cannot "reconcile" the forces of good with the forces of evil. We know that God wins in the end, but it is up to us to continue that "war" until He comes with the final victory.

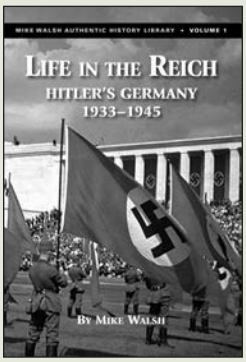
Trying to achieve "reconciliation" in order to save monuments is to make of those monuments no more than memorials to a lie. ❖

[Note: By tearing down Confederate monuments and excising the names of prominent Southern heroes from streets, towns and military bases across the nation, the Grand Bargain has been rendered null and void. Agreed upon more than 100 years ago and now broken, the Grand Bargain should no longer hinder any honest historian in his writings about the War of Southern Secession. This includes, especially, the discussion of the many blatant war crimes committed upon Southern civilians and captured Confederate soldiers by the armies of the Union.—Ed.]

Valerie Propopapas is a freelance editor, author and journalist based in New York. She is an unreconstructed defender of Southern history and an authority on Confederate Col. John Singleton Mosby. See more about Mosby in the January/February 2017 issue of TBR.

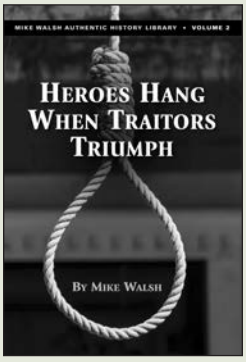
Books from Historian Mike Walsh Rescued from the Memory Hole!

Life in the Reich: Hitler's Germany—1933–1945



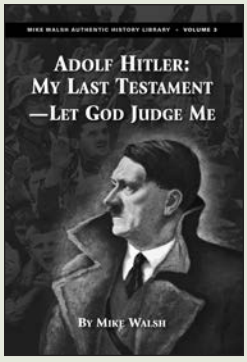
By Mike Walsh. The standard of living and quality of life in Hitler's Third Reich was far superior to elsewhere in the developed world. Ordinary German workers enjoyed a lifestyle previously reserved for the upper classes of the West. Hitler's Germany led the world in fashion, medicine, cinema, lifestyle, manufacturing, transport infrastructure, public facilities, cutting-edge science, healthcare and education. For good reason, the Germans were the cheeriest people on Earth. The claim that this was achieved through investment in militarism is absurd. Despite being war economies, the debt-ridden U.S. and European Union suffer the collapse of their infrastructure whilst their indebted populations live a hand-to-mouth existence. Prosperity in the Reich set an example that damns the hideous failures of the mutually supportive capitalist and communist systems. A taboo topic for media and palace publishers, *Life in the Reich* by Mike Walsh was removed by Amazon because it dared to show Hitler's Germany as it was and not as the propagandists would have us believe it was. Mainstream media and court publishers consider this a taboo topic because they don't want you to know in case you draw the right conclusions. Softcover, 120 pages, #960, **$18**.

Heroes Hang When Traitors Triumph: Martyrs of World War II



By Mike Walsh. Character assassination inevitably follows a defeat in war. Had peace terms with National Socialist Germany been equitable, it is likely that non-German figures since denigrated would be more accurately portrayed by modern media. Had Hitler's Germany defeated the forces of the British, Soviet and American empires, then one can presume London's Whitehall would be Adolf Hitler Esplanade whilst Hyde Park would have been renamed Lawrence of Arabia Park. Norway's monuments would celebrate Vidkun Quisling and the revered writer Knut Hamsun. Romania would pay tribute to Corneliu Codreanu whilst in Ireland, Britain and New York, instead of statues to Lenin, the name of Irish-American William Joyce might be affixed to great shopping malls. Few people hate these figures as they simply do not know them. *Hang when Traitors Triumph* gives a different perspective of such vilified foes. Its author reminds us that victors' propaganda turns saints into sinners. Here are the spin-free true stories of men who set examples of great courage and fortitude for the best reasons yet have had their reputations defiled by fake history. Softcover, 115 pages, #961, **$20**.

Adolf Hitler: My Last Testament—Let God Judge Me



By Mike Walsh. Adolf Hitler said he was dumbfounded as "an enormous human dragon slowly uncoiled itself before me." The young laborer's description of a protest march calling for work and bread perhaps inspired Hitler to join the revolt against the oppression of the working class. Whatever challenges Germany faced, the highly decorated war veteran would not blame the Jews, for he had earlier remarked that anti-Semitism was repugnant. There is much that is enigmatic about this individual drawn from the great masses of humanity to become nearly as popular as any religious figure. No other leader in history has achieved more in uniting social classes across frontiers and inspiring those of various religions and races. So far, an estimated 750,000 book titles have been published on The Third Reich. Hitler's *Mein Kampf* is more widely read today than ever before. Yet, few books actually record the rise of the Third Reich in Adolf Hitler's own words. Drawn from his speeches and media interviews *My Last Testament* is Hitler's self-assessment, but it also includes personal observations about the Führer from many others as well. As such, it is an invaluable first-hand source of information for scholars of the period. Softcover, 195 pages, #962, **$25**.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HITLER VS. PUTIN

I have been subscribing to The Barnes Review since 1996. I still have my first issue! All are in cellophane wrappers. They are among my most prized treasures and will be willed to one who will respect them as I do. This is real history to be passed down. The "wokies" are rewriting history, so authentic history must be preserved where possible.

When I began receiving TBR, a whole world of wonder was flung open to me and, from that very first issue, I was hooked. To me, TBR is food for the mind. Unless my mind remains well nourished, it won't wither and croak. My last great gift of 2022 was my November/December issue, and my first great joy of 2023 was my January/February issue. Keep the presses rolling!

Deano Fehrman
Washington

DIGITAL CURRENCY DANGERS

Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) will be the death knell for publications like The Barnes Review (TBR), and other truly free-thinking dissident publications and media sites. It is 100% predicatable that once CBDC is rolled out and made mandatory here in the U.S. that there will be calls from the Anti-Defamation League, the Southern Poverty Law Center and other shills for the Jewish-Zionist and the Jewish supremacist community to prohibit TBR from receiving money for subscriptions and books because it is a hate [sic] publication.

After being so labeled, and with the complicity of "our" [sic] boot-licking Congress, TBR will be denied funding and money for subscriptions with the mere flip of a switch, and this will be true of any other publication or organization or individual who has honest reservations about the facticity of the "Holocaust," for example. All such publications will be flushed down the Orwellian "memory hole," never to be read or spoken about publicly again.

The groundwork for the clandestine brainwashing of the American public will then be complete. Any talk of Revisionist history will be prohibited. CBDC absolutely needs to be stopped, if for no other reason than to protect free speech in this country. However, I am pessimistic. CBDC will be sold to the public on its alleged virtues, not on its gargantuan vices.

So when do I see this happening? My guess, and it is an educated guess, is that CBDC will be rolled out for good once the Ukrainian proxy war is spent and decidedly unsuccessful in thwarting the Russian ruble from, at least partially, replacing the U.S. dollar as the benchmark international reserve currency. The financial oligarchs who rule this country have CBDC in their back pocket as a fail-safe to protect themselves from the current fiat currency Ponzi scheme on which the U.S. dollar precariously rests. Having CBDC will protect the ruling oligarchs from financial ruin to themselves once the fiat currency Ponzi scheme is no longer tenable and on the verge of collapse. I sincerely hope I am wrong.

Vaughn Klingenberg
Email: vaughn_kl@msn.com

[Yet another challenge for TBR to overcome! This is why it is important to support TBR by remembering us in your will or trust, so that we have a war chest to fight those trying to silence unbiased historical and scientific truth. For more, see the ad on page 73.—Ed.]

PLOT TO KILL PATTON

You should have an article on the plot to kill Gen. George Patton. He was killed by the puppetmasters. He knew too much and was going to make a run for the White House.

Henry Tejada
Arizona

[See the March/April 2009 edition of TBR for an article about the strange death of Patton.—Ed.]

KEEP IT FAIR

The U.S. Constitution's 14th Amendment requires equal justice under law for all Americans. Emotional offense can have no role to play in deciding equal legal treatment. Emotionalism is too intangible and variable: One man's trash is another man's treasure; one man's villain is another man's hero.

Why do we then prohibit public display of the Confederate flag, but permit public display of the gay pride flag? I am sure some people are offended by homosexuality. Do we regard Southern Dixie pride as politically incorrect, and sexual perversion as politically correct?

American freedom means the right to exercise certain constitutionally enumerated freedoms in ways that may possibly rub other people the wrong way. Politically correct or politically incorrect, America should allow for both. Whatever legal standard we adopt for public display of one flag, we should adopt the same legal standard for the other.

Lawrence K. Marsh
Maryland

A DANGEROUS TREK

I was five years old when we fled on foot from East Prussia to Nienstedt. We passed by a concentration camp and the front gates were open. Just outside the gates was a woman with a blue short-sleeved dress and sandals. My mother motioned for her to come along with us, but she did not react. We had to move on.

Shortly after that we came across a big ocean liner. It was the *Wilhelm*

Gustloff. I distinctly remember my mother saying, "I hope those people survive." Now we know they did not.

We went straight ahead and crossed onto the frozen bay. The Baltic had already started thawing at the edge of the ice. Mother told me to jump, but I jumped right into the freezing water and I was fortunate that I had felt boots on and my feet did not freeze. I was pulled out and we continued across the ice.

The first horror that we saw was a dead horse and the bodies of an elderly couple. The horse was attached to a wagon laden with goods. Then, Russian planes flew overhead and everyone fell to the ice. My mother said that, from the air, we would all look dead and they would not strafe us and waste their ammunition.

In many places, the ice had big holes in it. The line of people was endless. Somewhere along the edge of the coast there was a small boat and the skipper urged us to board. We did. It was a short trip, but we landed on solid frozen land and he told my mom the best route to travel.

We eventually ended up in Stettine (which was then in Germany but now is in Poland). We saw no fighting taking place.

In Stettine, we stayed in an abandoned high-rise apartment building. We had some food and were lying down on the floor to go to bed and suddenly the air-raid sirens started.

Though neither of us had slept for some time, she said, "This is not a place we want to stay." We ran from the house straight into a street battle. Bullets flew all around us. I can still hear my mother praying that God would spare us. We managed to escape and began our trek to where all the other refugees were heading.

The snow was deep and I had a tough time keeping up with her. How long we walked, I do not know.

Along the way, lots of farmers gave us food for the journey and we slept mostly in burned-out buildings or under trees in the woods. We had one wool blanket we shared and which was turned into a bag to carry what food we had left, bandages and aspirin. We had no change of clothes.

It seems a higher power was with us since we eventually ended up in a refugee camp somewhere near Hannover. From there, the refugees were assigned to certain areas. We ended up in a small town in the Harz Mountains under British authority.

After all these years, these scenes are still in my mind, especially the passengers getting on the *Gustloff* and the lady in the blue dress. I am now 83 years old.

Karin Bahma
Alaska

NO FAN OF CALHOUN

In a recent issue of The Barnes Review, you published a letter to the editor praising John C. Calhoun. I would like to disagree. Calhoun was pro-slavery, pro-secessionism and pro-central bank. Along with Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, Calhoun was one of Biddle's Boys, the Immortal Trio. Nicholas Biddle was the Rothschilds' American agent. In 1832, with his co-conspirators, Biddle tried to renew the charter for the central bank, but was thwarted by President Andrew Jackson.

Gary Kevin Ware
Via email

WAS JESUS A JEW?

Mike Mains review of Benjamin Freedman's book *Facts Are Facts*, published in the March/April 2023 edition of TBR, opens up a Pandora's Box of information that needs to be heard and studied. Due to the lack of space, I offer further information on one subtopic of the review. The subtopic is that of the question, "Was Jesus a Jew?"

When an examination of the genealogy of a given individual or family is undertaken, the researcher is very careful to distinguish between the distinct and divergent branches of the family tree. A genealogist who is not meticulous would soon find his research completely discredited.

However, when an examination is made of the genealogical facts contained in the Scriptures, Christians are notorious for their carelessness in tracing and properly identifying the ancestry of Biblical persons by establishing lines of descent. Reviewing the conclusions at which some theologians have arrived, which have been accepted as genuine ethnological findings in regard to the races and their divisions dealt with in the Scriptures, we are confronted with a veritable hodgepodge of inaccuracies.

Let us begin by dealing with the ancestry of Jesus. The Bible declares him to be of the seed of David. When referring to Jesus Christ, the statement is invariably made that He was a Jew. But was He? How many who make this statement have actually examined the family tree of Judah, the son of Jacob? Briefly stated, Jacob had 12 sons, one of whom was named Judah. It is a rewarding study to investigate the ancestral background of each of the 12 sons of Jacob but, in order to confine the size of this letter, we will concern ourselves with Judah only.

Up to the time of Jacob, the father of Judah, no one was called a Jew. Adam was not a Jew, nor Seth (Adam's third son), who was the appointed seed (Genesis 4:25), nor Noah, nor Abraham. Abraham was a Hebrew, quite true (Genesis 14:13), but he was not a Jew.

For a detailed chronology of the seed line from Judah to a man named Pharez, the progenitor of the tribe of Judah which entered the Promised Land, read the complete chapter of Genesis 38.

Skipping to the man David, we find that, in Palestine, the tribe of Judah was divided into two houses—the House of Judah and the House of David. Thereafter the Bible does not confuse these two entities but recognizes them as separate divisions within the tribe of Judah.

God selected one family line of the tribe of Judah to inherit the right of the scepter. This had been promised to Judah when his father Jacob apportioned the blessings which were

Continued on page 72

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continued from page 71

to govern the inheritance of each of his sons. (Genesis 49:10)

It was specifically declared in II Samuel 7:16: "And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee: Thy throne shall be established forever." By this divine selecting, the Royal House of David came into being, wherein the line of the scepter was established. In no other branch of the tribe of Judah will it be found. Therefore, in order to be given the right to rule as the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, and wield the scepter, it was mandatory for Jesus Christ to be of the House of David. The Angel Gabriel confirmed this in his annunciation to his mother, Mary in Luke's Gospel 1:32.

Don Goldberg of the *Jewish Chronicle* says, "Jewish scholars, such as Shlomo Sand, shatter the myth of a 'pure Jewish race'." In a review of Prof. Sand's book *The Invention of the Jewish People*, Goldberg again says, "No one today, unless a simpleton, believes that all Jews are descended in an unbroken chain from Abraham to the present. We are a mongrel and a widely scattered people."

Lastly, we learn from the pen of F.F. Bosworth, a Christian statesman, "A glance at the genealogy will show that it is impossible for Abraham, Isaac and Jacob to have been Jews. … According to Biblical history, there were no 'Jews' known as such until about 1,500 years after Abraham was born, and until about 600 years after the death of Moses. … Descendants do not name their ancestors."

The word "Jew" first appears in the Bible in II Kings 16:6 where it is translated from "Yehudim" (of the tribe of Judah, i.e., Judahites). Should you desire more on this subject, email me at: jcstanley45@outlook.com.

JOHN STANLEY
Via email

BEYOND THE PALE

I have been a paid subscriber to THE BARNES REVIEW for a number of years. Usually I read the "Letters to the Editor" with some interest, but never get incensed by them, even if I might somewhat disagree with the opinions expressed (which I usually don't, anyway).

However, the letter from Mr. Erwin Sickinger, printed in the January/February 2023 issue, went beyond the pale of what is appropriate for a journal of accurate Revisionist history, launching into a baseless attack on the Catholic Church, with no evidence supplied whatsoever for the wild assertions.

This is not merely a matter of a theological or religious denominational dispute, because the Catholic Church is one of the main foundations of Western civilization, along with our Greco-Roman philosophical, cultural, political and legal heritage. The breach of logical and civil historical discourse in that letter, entirely lacking in evidentiary support, demands a detailed response from someone.

Thank you for your attention and for the integrity of your great journal.

DAVID LANG
Via email

A REFUTATION

In line with your journal's purpose—to bring history into accord with the facts—I am encouraged to send you an article refuting the flagrantly wrong historical and other statements published in your January/February 2023 magazine issue and contained in a letter to the editor from Mr. Erwin Sickinger. I realize that my response is lengthy and contains biblical references, which were necessary to respond to the claims in that letter to the editor.

As with any historical case, someone could make very short assertions that on their face appear to be true, but, in reality, are false. To refute those errors requires an abundance of evidence that most letters to the editor would customarily not contain due to length. Nevertheless, I hope that your readers are not led into the same errors and that the prestige of your magazine is not diminished due to that letter.

I plead my case and request that my article be published (with whatever modifications you may deem necessary). As the old adage puts it: a lie is halfway round the world before the truth has got its boots on. Such is the challenge that Mr. Sickinger's letter presents.

DAVID L. VISE
Via email

[TBR received several lengthy responses to the aforementioned letter published in the January/February 2023 edition from Mr. Sickinger. The original letter and the responses to it can be found on our website. See www.BarnesReview.com in the Revisionist articles slideshow.—Ed.]

THANKS

Thank you for trying to bring back banned books. The big print-on-demand printers are totally under the thumb of the global elite. I, for one, would love to see TBR salvage as many old history books as possible.

FRED MILLER
Tennessee

Send Us Your Letters and Your Emails!

Email your thoughtful letters to Paul@BarnesReview.org or mail to TBR Letters Dept., P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Please include your phone number if we have any questions.

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It's not as complicated as many people believe. In fact, it can be done in a few minutes. TBR's Legacy Department specialists are ready to assist if you need help. Call 202-547-5586 and tell the operator you'd like to talk to someone about remembering TBR in your will or trust. TBR has plans for tax-deductible charitable giving as well. For a simple, free brochure, write TBR Legacy Department, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

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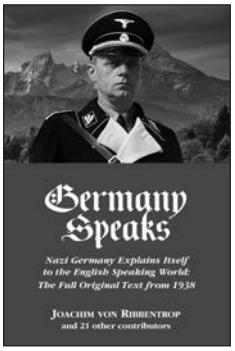
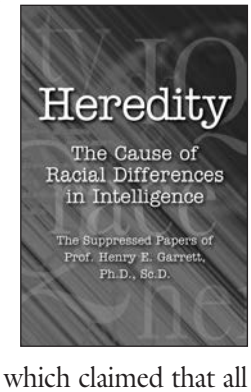
Rare, Politically Incorrect History Books

Germany Speaks: Nazi Germany Explains Itself to the English Speaking World: The Full Original Text from 1938


Germany Speaks
Nazi Germany Explains Itself to the English Speaking World: The Full Original Text from 1938
Joachim von Ribbentrop and 21 other contributors

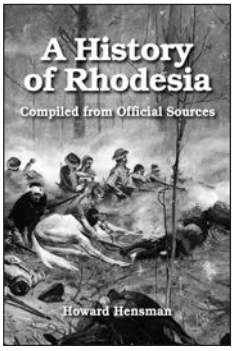
BANNED! In the year immediately preceding the outbreak of WWII, the German foreign office launched a campaign in Britain to explain the inner workings of Nazi Germany. The highpoint of this campaign was this book, a four-part set of 21 essays by leading party and state officials, each explaining in detail the implementation and rationale of their policies. Contributors included Joachim von Ribbentrop, Otto Dietrich, Fritz Todt, Robert Ley, R. Walther Darré, Wilhelm Frick, Ritter Von Epp, and 14 other notables. The first part deals with the foremost political issues: the state structure, population growth, race, the Jews, the judicial system, women's rights, the educational system, and the role of propaganda. This section includes a detailed account of the eugenic measures adopted by the state to prevent the spread of inheritable diseases and to boost marriage and childbirth rates. The second part explains the Reich's economic system, its agrarian, social, labor and welfare policies. The third part details the organization of day-to-day life in the Third Reich: sports, culture, entertainment, and a fascinating exposition of the motoring industry and autobahn construction program. The final part discusses Germany's foreign policy, and includes world economics, colonies, trade, the world press, politics, and, finally, a plea for lasting peace between Germany and Britain in particular. Softcover, 253 pages, #724, $25.

Heredity: The Cause of Racial Differences in Intelligence



NEW! Prof. Henry Garrett was one of America's most prolific and well-known writers on psychology and racial differences for the first 60 years of the 20th century—but is now, thanks to the almost complete censorship of the science of IQ and the study of its relationship to race, almost unknown to the U.S. public. His contributions were, however, immense: He laid the basis for what became the most significant counter to the Franz Boas school of anthropology, which claimed that all racial differences were environmental and not hereditary. Prof. Garrett's status in the academic world—and his impeccably anti-Nazi credentials—made it very difficult for the congenital liars of the mass media to smear him in their usual fashion, and they were unable to silence him in most of the leading academic journals of his day. As a result, the only way in which they could effectively silence his voice was to blanket ban his work after his death. This is the reason why his works have, until now, been completely suppressed and had, until this new edition, vanished as if they had never existed. Fortunately, the publisher has acquired copies of Prof. Garrett's most significant writings, and they are combined in this work to ensure that they are once again made available for those who seek the truth about race, intelligence, and its implications for society and civilization. This volume contains Prof. Garrett's most important papers dealing with IQ, hereditary, history (and the falsification thereof), biology, and sociology. Softcover, 109 pages, #967, $10.

A History of Rhodesia Compiled from Official Sources



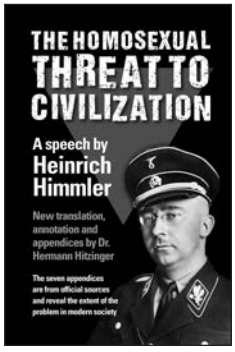
NEW! By Howard Hensman. This is the earliest history of the British colony of Rhodesia, written only eight years after the first White settlement and based on exclusive access to the files of Cecil John Rhodes's British South Africa Company. This book became the benchmark for all other works dealing with the founding of Rhodesia. It is more than the exciting history of the Pioneer Column: It details the tumultuous events of the Matabele Wars, the last stand of Allan Wilson, Rhodes's personal intervention to the Matabele to halt the fighting, and much more. Written by one of Britain's leading war correspondents, *A History of Rhodesia* is a book of its time: unashamedly jingoistic, pro-Empire, anti-Boer and anti-Matabele, it provides a remarkable insight into the personalities and mindset of the builders of the British Empire. Softcover, 267 pages, #968, $25.

Hitler Speaks on the Jews: Selected Speeches and Writings of Adolf Hitler, 1919–1945

NEW! Compiled and translated by Frank Diepp. What did Hitler really say about the Jews? In his own words? Adolf Hitler has become one of the world's most recognized anti-Semites in history. Barely a day goes by without his name being mentioned in the controlled media, more than sixty years after his death. Books continue to be produced about Hitler and the Third Reich—by the thousand—year after year, and as the heap of works mount up, hysterical exaggeration and distortions have become the norm. This is particularly so with the issue of Jews and anti-Semitism. The controlled media continues to insist on the most ludicrous, far-fetched reasons for Hitlerian anti-Semitism—from allegations of Jewish ancestry, the medical treatment accorded his mother, to irrational fears or other psychological babble. This book cuts through the lies and propaganda about

National Socialist anti-Semitism by going directly to the source: Adolf Hitler himself. To achieve this task, the compiler combed through hundreds of Hitler's speeches and his major writing, dating from 1919 to April 1945. The end result of this labor is the production, without commentary, in Hitler's own words, why he was an anti-Semite. Apart from the expected topics—the press, finance, and politics, all of which Hitler argued were under Jewish control—the subjects addressed include deeper issues which explain the Jewish presence in Europe, their influence upon society, culture, and art—and race.This is a riveting read from beginning to end, and is vital for anyone seeking a real understanding of the Hitler phenomena. Softcover, 145 pages, #969, $15.

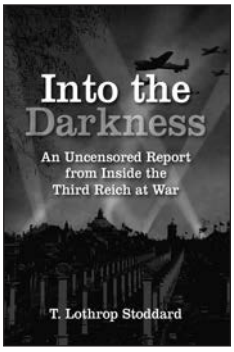
The Homosexual Threat to Civilization: A Speech by Heinrich Himmler


THE HOMOSEXUAL
THREAT TO
CIVILIZATION
A speech by
Heinrich
Himmler
New translation, annotation and appendices by Dr. Hermann Hitzinger
The seven appendices are from official sources and reveal the extent of the problem in modern society

NEW! Now updated with seven shocking appendices. Here is a 1938 speech by SS-Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler dealing with homosexuality and its long-term implications for society, reproduction rates, criminality, and history. Starting with a review of the extent of homosexuality in Germany before 1933, Himmler discusses how the SS dealt with internal cases of homosexuality—and how the ancient Germans dealt with it. Himmler points out that one of the drivers of homosexuality is the masculinization of women's organizations, which reduces the differences between males and females, something which, he says, the NSDAP is guilty of. He identifies other seed-beds for homosexuality as being the failure to treat women with equal respect, and misogynistic attitudes within society, both of which encourage the formation of all-male organizations. Newly translated, fully annotated, and with seven new appendices outlining the problem of homosexuality in modern society. The appendices frankly and honestly discuss homosexuality and its connection to a 40% rise in sexually transmitted diseases; how homosexuals are 11 times more likely to be pedophiles; the fact that homosexuals, lesbians, and bisexuals are three times more likely to be mentally ill; why real experts consider "transgenderism" to be a mental illness; and why suicide rates among homosexuals are six times higher than normal. New translation, annotation, and appendices provided by Dr. Hermann Hitzinger. Softcover, 54 pages, #970, $7.50.

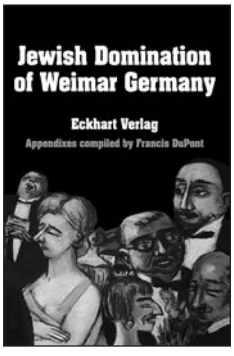
See more new and banned books on the following pages! Order using the form on page 80 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET.

Into the Darkness: An Uncensored Report from Inside the Third Reich at War



A leading American journalist travels to Nazi Germany in December 1939, arriving in wartime Germany where all the lights are blacked out in preparation for an Allied bombing campaign. T. Lothrop Stoddard's provocatively titled book refers to the eerie experience he felt of first encountering this total blackout. *Into the Darkness* was the product of an assignment by the North American Newspaper Alliance in which Stoddard was tasked with reporting on wartime conditions in Nazi Germany—at a time before the U.S. became involved in the war. Due to his leading work in the areas of racial history, racial science and eugenics in America, he was granted unprecedented access to the inner workings of the National Socialist government and provided the first—and possibly only—accurate, unbiased account of German racial policy ever written by a non-German writer. Stoddard was granted personal interviews with Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler, Robert Ley, Wilhelm Frick, Walther Darré, Eugen Fischer, Fritz Lenz, Hans F.K. Günther, and many other Nazi leaders. His interview with Hitler provided the only English-language description of the German leader to appear in print. In addition, Stoddard was allowed to attend a German eugenics court. Among the many other insights in this unique book: The tribulations of German civilians at war; real attitude of Germans to the war; German Labor Front, Winter Help, Hitler Youth and women in the Reich; economic policies; and treatment of Jews in Germany; and more. For writing this book he was "canceled." This edition has been reset with new illustrations. Softcover, 228 pages, #745, $22.

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany



BANNED! By Eckhart Verlag. This is the Nazi government's first English-language explanation of the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using pre-Nazi-era demographics, this work showed that Jews were massively over-represented in all fields of German social and economic life—except that of farming and creative work. It lists the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, Communism and political subversion, degenerate theater, sexual psychology, Communist indoctrination in educational institutions and the media—all of which the author alleged was Jewish in origin. This new edition contains the entire original text and illustrations, and benefits from a series of appendixes by Francis Dupont recounting the scary parallels between Weimar Germany and the present-day U.S.A. Softcover, 93 pages, #670, $12.

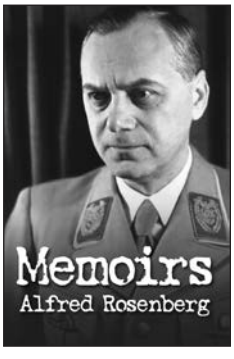
More Politically Incorrect Books from TBR

Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition

Adolf Hitler
Mein Kampf
THE STALAG EDITION
The Only Complete and Officially Authorized English Translation Ever Issued

BANNED! By Adolf Hitler. This is the only complete, unabridged, and officially authorized English translation ever issued by the Nazi Party, and is not to be confused with any other version. Translated by a now-unknown English-speaking Nazi party member, it was printed by the Franz Eher Verlag in Berlin for the Central Press of the NSDAP in limited numbers during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking POW camps, and became known as the "Stalag" editions (Stalag being a contraction of the German word Stammlager, POW camp) because they all carried a camp library rubber stamp on the title page. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly, without amendment, from one of these extremely rare editions. This official translation is not to be confused with any other heavily edited, abridged and ultimately unauthorized editions. The Murphy and Mannheim editions both left out major sections of text, and contained badly translated and almost unintelligibly long sentences. In sharp contrast, the only authorized "Stalag" edition contains none of these complicated and unnecessarily confused constructions, and is extremely easy to read, as anyone familiar with the other versions will immediately notice. Most importantly, this only authorized edition contains the full text of the original German—and none of the deliberately-inserted racial pejoratives used in the Murphy and Mannheim versions (words which Hitler never actually used in the original). Softcover, 606 pages, #675, $40.

Alfred Rosenberg: Memoirs

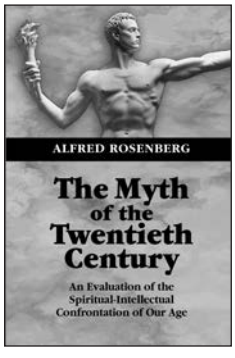


BANNED! Here are the sensational memoirs of Alfred Rosenberg, the Third Reich's leading ideologue, minister of the Occupied Eastern Territories, and author of the *Myth of the Twentieth Century*. Written while in prison at Nuremberg, these memoirs contain a no-holds barred overview of his political life, from the time of his earliest involvement in the NSDAP, right up to the Nuremberg Trials. Here the reader will find astonishing revelations on the Jewish Communist Revolution in Munich; the spirit behind National Socialism; how the Storm Troopers were organized in response to Communist violence; Christianity and National Socialism; the reason for Rosenberg's exclusion from Hitler's first cabinet; racial respect; a prediction of the racial dissolution of America; the euthanasia program; Oswald Mosley's mistake; the Strasser brothers; Himmler's Ahnenerbe; Röhm; Axmann and the Alpine Redoubt; the artistic side of Hitler; art and architecture; why the author believed Hitler had rejected Christianity; Hitler's Russia mistake; Rosenberg's attempts to stem anti-Slavic attitudes; and Rosenberg's political testament, in which he outlined how a future democratic, National Socialist state should be constructed. This new edition contains over 200 explanatory footnotes and is fully indexed. Softcover, 244 pages, #707, $25.

Might is Right

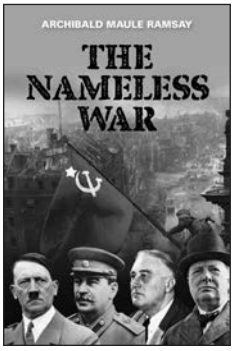
NEW! By Ragnar Redbeard. Here is the full unedited version. This book, once described as "surely one of the most incendiary works ever to be published anywhere" is a no-holds-barred philosophical venture into the meaning of the Jewish origins of Christianity, of nature over nurture, might over morals, of power over weakness, the right of the strongest to rule, the survival of the fittest and the belief that the world is governed by force, not by religious or moral creeds. It is a book which, even a century after its first publication, still stirs huge debate. The reader is likely to be staggered, shake his or her head in agreement, be dumfounded or laugh out loud—even in anguish—from page to page. It is a call to man's primeval instinct of survival, of struggle and of the power of life over death. Even the great epics of antiquity are glorifications of inequality: inequality of mind; inequality of birth, of courage, of condition. Annotated, with a new introduction. Softcover, 199 pages, #971, $20.

The Myth of the Twentieth Century


ALFRED ROSENBERG
The Myth of the Twentieth Century
An Evaluation of the Spiritual-Intellectual Confrontation of Our Age

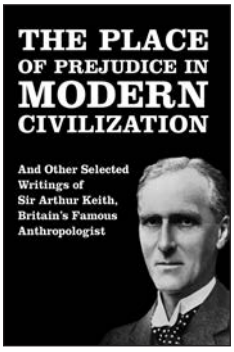
BANNED! Regarded as the second most important book to come out of Nazi Germany, Alfred Rosenberg's *Der Mythus des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts* ("The Myth of the Twentieth Century") is a philosophical and political map outlining the ideological background to the Nazi Party and maps out how that party viewed society, other races, religion, art, aesthetics and the structure of the state. The "Mythus" to which Rosenberg refers is to the concept of blood, which "unchains the racial world-revolution." Rosenberg's depiction of the world racial situation and the demand for racially homogenous states as the only method to preserve individual world cultures is fascinating. It is likely that he was hanged at Nuremberg because of this book. Softcover, 6 x 9, 463 pages, #417, $35.

The Nameless War



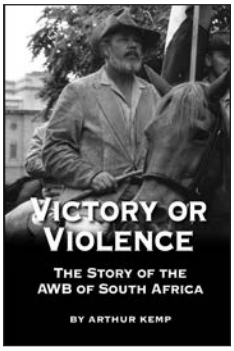
NEW! By Archibald Maule Ramsay. A dramatic historical work that exposes the behind-the-scenes Jewish lobby in Britain which forced that country into war in 1939 against Nazi Germany, written by a leading Member of Parliament for the British Conservative Party and confidant of then Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. The author—imprisoned without trial by the Churchill government for opposing the war—starts with an overview of the Jewish lobby's involvement in revolutionary activity in Britain, France and Germany, and then moves on to discuss the Jewish declaration of war against Germany in 1933. Ramsay also reveals many behind-the-scenes details about how the build-up to the war was engineered, the Churchill government's use of the systematic mass bombing of civilians as a means of spreading terror, and of the backdoor machinations to bring the United States into the war. Ramsay then discusses his own detention under the infamous "Regulation 18B" and its aftereffects. There has long been an unofficial ban on books dealing with what Ramsay called "The Nameless War," the conflict which has been waged from behind the political scenes for centuries, which is still being waged and of which very few are aware. This book is the result of the personal experiences of this public figure who, in the course of duty, discovered firsthand the existence of a centuries old conspiracy against Britain, Europe—and, fact, the whole of Christendom. *The Nameless War* reveals an unsuspected link between the major revolutions in Europe—from King Charles I to the abortive attempt against Spain in 1936. One source of inspiration, design and funding is shown to be common in all of them. These revolutions and the world war of 1939 are seen to be integral parts of one and the same master plan. Softcover, 196 pages, #972, $20.

The Place of Prejudice in Modern Civilization and Other Selected Writings


THE PLACE OF PREJUDICE IN MODERN CIVILIZATION
And Other Selected Writings of Sir Arthur Keith, Britain's Famous Anthropologist

NEW! Scottish born Sir Arthur Keith was Britain's most famous anthropologist. A president of the Royal Society and president of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Sir Arthur was knighted for his services to the academic world in 1921. Collected here are six of his most important works which summarize his studies and conclusions on the evolutionary pressures which shaped the origin of races, the differentiation between racial types, and the unique position of Jews within the world's racial framework. The six writings contained in this collection are: "The Place of Prejudice in Modern Civilization"; "On Certain Factors Concerned in the Evolution of Human Races"; "Nationality and Race from an Anthropologist's Point of View"; "The Peoples and Races of Europe"; "The Jews as a Nation and as a Race"; and "Anti-Semitism and Zionism." The section on Zionism, written in 1947, predicts that the Zionist colonization of Palestine would result in a "long and bloody war" between Arabs and Jews. Softcover, 171 pages, #973, $17.

Victory or Violence: The Story of the AWB of South Africa



BANNED! The Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (AWB) and its leader Eugene Terre'Blanche have become famous worldwide as the face of militant Afrikaner nationalism. This is the true story of the origins of that movement, its ideology, activity, membership—and, finally, its dramatic activities, which included the most violent and far-reaching terrorism and sabotage campaign in South African history. So serious was the AWB's campaign of violent resistance against impending African National Congress (ANC) rule, that the then-government was forced to declare a state of emergency in many parts of the country as AWB sabotage squads targeted power networks, railway lines, ANC and National Party offices—and more—in a wave of attacks that made all of the ANC's previous efforts at "armed resistance" pale into insignificance. In this book, historian Arthur Kemp details the early founding of the AWB, the backgrounds of its leading characters, the increasing militancy that accompanied the then-government's political reform program, the development of the movement's ideological basis, and, finally, the turn to violent resistance as the program to hand over control of the country to the ANC accelerated. No understanding of South Africa's history is complete without this largely eyewitness account of hard-line Afrikaner resistance to the end of White rule. This 2021 edition contains three new chapters and 153 rare and exclusive illustrations and photographs. Softcover, 376 pages, #612, $34.

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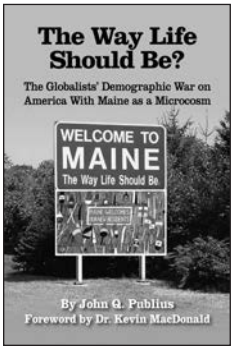
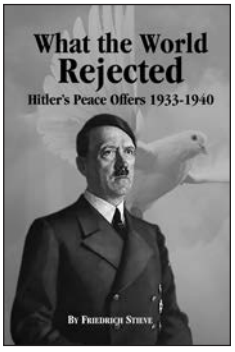
The Way Life Should Be?


The Way Life Should Be?
The Globalists' Demographic War on America With Maine as a Microcosm
WELCOME TO
MAINE
The Way Life Should Be
By John Q. Publius
Foreword by Dr. Kevin MacDonald

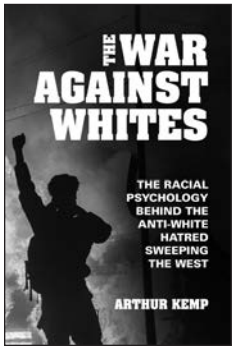
NEW! By John Q. Publius. Foreword by Dr. Kevin MacDonald. A complete overview of the exact mechanism whereby the internationalist lobby is controlling, directing, and actively organizing mass Third World immigration with the explicitly stated aim of destroying America—viewed with special emphasis through events in the state of Maine. Analyzing all aspects of society—the media, economics, environment and social and political structures—this work shows in fully referenced detail exactly who is directing America's current political decline. It shows that neo-liberal capitalists are facilitating mass migration into America, and actively seeking White people's erasure, moral and environmental degradation, and clandestine in-group supremacy. This push to mainline as many non-White immigrants into America as possible is "verging on a kind of hysteria, if not psychosis." It shows how the current obsession with "de-constructing Whiteness," growing anti-White hatred, and the active importation of Third Worlders of every hue directly into the "Whitest" parts of America is being financed by a veritable hydra of globalist front organizations. In addition, this cosmopolitan cabal advances every single major anti-White cause in order to advance their own interests and enrich themselves regardless of the cost to any other group. Highly recommended for anyone seeking to understand what is happening in America—and the entire White West—today. Softcover, 371 pages, #974, $34.

What the World Rejected: Hitler's Peace Offers 1933–1940



BANNED! By Friedrich Stieve. Written by Germany's foremost diplomatic historian of the early 20th century, this work maps out all the numerous times that Adolf Hitler made unconditional offers of peace to all the nations of Europe—and how the major anti-German belligerents, France and Britain, turned down these offers each and every time. The author lists all of Hitler's offers in detail, complete with quotes, starting with his first offer of May 1933, his second offer of December 1933, his third offer of May 1935, his fourth offer of March 1936, his fifth offer of September 1938, his sixth offer of December 1938, his seventh offer of late 1939 to Poland to settle the Danzig Corridor issue peacefully, and, finally, his offer of world peace of October 6, 1939, just a month after Britain and France had declared war on Germany. This edition benefits from four new sections which did not appear in the original publication. These are: The full text of Hitler's "Appeal for Peace and Sanity" speech, made before the Reichstag on July 19, 1940, following the fall of France; Hitler's Political Testament, dictated just hours before his death in April 1945; Hermann Göring's final letter—from this death cell in Nuremberg—to Churchill, in which he blamed the latter's warmongering on behalf of "Jewish Bolsheviks" for the war; An extract from "The Forrestal Diaries," in which U.S. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal quotes British PM Neville Chamberlain as complaining that "the world Jews" had forced England into the war. Fully reset and illustrated throughout with 22 rare photographs and reproductions of original documents. Softcover, 92 pages, #693, $10.

The War Against Whites: The Psychology Behind the Anti-White Hatred Sweeping the West



BANNED TOP SELLER! A dramatic and penetrating study which reveals that the Black Lives Matter ideologues do not seek "racial equality" but rather the total destruction of Whites and their civilization—and are driven by a deep, underlying mass psychosis which falsely blames White people for all problems encountered by non-Whites trying to fit into a First World society. Dealing forthrightly and fearlessly with the unalterable genetic traits—IQ, character, psychology, and behavior—which are the true causes of racial disparities in crime, socioeconomic status, education, and health—this book conclusively refutes the claim that "systemic racism," code words for "blame Whitey," is the cause of non-White failure to achieve parity in White nations around the globe. This biologically predetermined imbalance in outcome causes huge psychological stresses upon all groups, and manifests itself in non-Whites blaming Whites for everything, manufacturing hate crime hoaxes at the rate of one every five days, and an ever-growing plethora of self-justifying lies and invented history, all of which could be alleviated by the simple solution proposed in the book's conclusion: physical geographical separation. Softcover, 284 pages, #885, $25.

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Jewish Ritual Murder: An Anthology

Volume One of the two-volume **Jewish Ritual Murder Anthology Series** begins with Julius Streicher's *Der Stürmer Special Ritual Murder* issue and continues with *Cardinal Lorenzo Ganganelli's Report*, Walsh's *Isabella of Spain*, Neophytos's *A Testimony of Ritual Murder* and I.I. Lyutostansky's *On the Use of Christian Blood by the Jews*, with a few smaller items of interest. **Volume One:** Softcover, 467 pages, #933, indexed, **$30.**

Jewish Ritual Murder: An Anthology

Volume Two of the two-volume **Jewish Ritual Murder Anthology Series** contains: *My Irrelevant Defence* by Arnold Spencer Leese, *A Short Demurrer* by William Prynne, two articles from *La Civiltà Cattolica*, a fragment from the novel *The Brothers Karamazov* by Dostoyevsky, *Murdered by Jews* by Henri Desportes never before published in English before, and two articles by Harold Covington. The volume concludes with another exclusive translation of *Jewish Ritual Crime* by Albert Monniot. In this famous work, Monniot puts to rest the standard counter-arguments of critics—and more. This includes information on the poisoning of Roger Gougenot des Mousseaux, another famous French murder investigator. **Volume Two:** Softcover, 424 pages, #934, **$30.**

Both volumes as a set: $50 plus $5 S&H inside U.S.—#935.

The Jew, the Gypsy & El Islam

Sir Richard F. Burton was one of the most important linguists of his day. This book is a republishing of his valuable 1898 book *The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam*. It consists of three extended essays that Burton had been working on prior to his death. The essay "The Gypsy" is an exposition of a people that are nearly invisible, their machinations going mostly undetected. The details featured in "El Islam" are of obvious interest today. The chapter "The Jew," reproduced as published in 1898, reflects barely one-quarter of the original manuscript, which is now kept locked up in the archives of the Board of Deputies of British Jews. Softcover, 215 pages, #809, **$20**.

Jews Must Live plus *Now and Forever*

Two unabridged books in one by Samuel Roth

Samuel Roth was a famous pornographic publisher and a plaintiff in *Roth v. United States*, a key Supreme Court ruling on freedom of sexual expression. The minority opinion of that case, regarding redeeming social value as a criterion in obscenity prosecutions, became a template for liberalizing First Amendment decisions in the 1960s. He was sued by James Joyce, tangled with T.S. Eliot and Ezra Pound, and was involved in the Alger Hiss embroglio. Two books by Samuel Roth are presented here. *Jews Must Live* includes the full text and all illustrations from the original. This is in contrast to a previous 1964 edition that had only half the book. Roth's narrative forms a candid exposé of Jewish hostility toward the Gentile world. Also includes Roth's *Now and Forever*: In this strange little book—also presented in full text—Roth discusses the state of Jewry with Israel Zangwill. Zangwill was a playwright who coined the phrase "melting pot." Also included are three related essays—one by Martin Glynn and two by Marcus Eli Ravage. Softcover, 369 pages, #936, **$27**.

A Memorandum on Ritual Murders

Has the reality of Jewish ritual murder been proven in modern court proceedings according to accepted rules of evidence? This happened in Russia many times during the 19th and 20th centuries. One of the most famous trials occurred in Russia in the early 19th century after the mutilated and exsanguinated corpse of a Christian boy was found in the forest. Although culprits would be acquitted, the ritual nature of the murder was firmly established. That trial is described in detail in this book—written in 1844 by V.I. Dal—as are many other cases of ritual murder. Softcover, 141 pages, indexed, #937, **$20**.

The True History of the Conquest of New Spain

Bernal Diaz del Castillo wrote an important firsthand account of his experiences supporting several expeditions into Central America, including that of Hernan Cortes in the conquest of Mexico in 1521. It's the straightforward account of a soldier, not the dainty and carefully balanced prose of an academic. It is thus devoid of "political correctness." Diaz offers his observations of the Aztec people and their ritual sacrifices—the details of which are many times excised from modern histories. Softcover, 402 pages, illustrated, #938, **$25**.

The Life & Miracles of St. William of Norwich

Was an innocent boy in 12th-century England brutally murdered by bloodthirsty fanatics? This book is the full manuscript of Benedictine monk Thomas of Monmouth who, in A.D. 1173, chronicled the murder of William of Norwich. Thomas claimed William, a 12-year-old tanner's apprentice, had been ritually murdered by Jews in contempt of the Christian faith. It's the first such account, specifically that of Jewish ritual murder of a child, in the historical record. This edition is unabridged. Softcover, 170 pages, indexed, #939, **$20**.

Jewish Ritual Murder: An Investigation

By Hellmut Schramm, Ph.D. Completed in 1941 and published 1943-1944 in Germany during the National Socialist regime. Many of the accounts carry the semblance of verity in that they expose Christian accomplices in the procuring of children for ritual sacrifice. The bodies of the victims were often disposed of in a way that would actually tend to allow their easy discovery. The perpetrators did this because burying the bodies would have given them respect. This books forms an enduring legacy which has now been brought to English readers and which can no longer be suppressed. Softcover, 477 pages, indexed, #810, **$30**.

The Murder of Andrei Yushchinsky

By G.G. Zamyslovsky. Shortly before WWI, the Russian Empire was shaken by the bestial murder of Andrei Yushchinsky, a 13-year-old boy whose exsanguinated body, bearing all the traces of ritual murder, was found on the outskirts of Kiev. The ensuing 1913 trial attracted wide attention across the world. Mendel Beilis was the ony defendant. Although he was acquitted, the same verdict also insisted it was a ritual murder, one committed in a Jewish brick factory. In addition to the description of Yushchinsky's murder, it contains much valuable information. Also included is the expert opinion of Roman Catholic priest I.B. Pranaitis. Softcover, 486 pages, #940, **$35**.

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IN STOCK! Race and Racial Differences: A Handbook for the 21st Century

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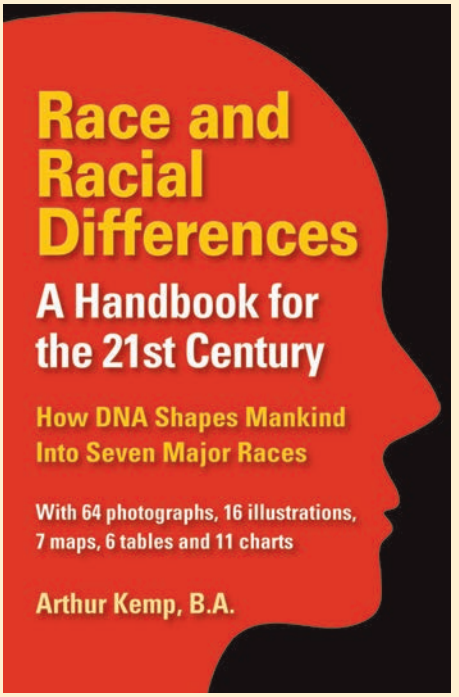
The first honest, updated DNA/geneological study done on the human race in 50 years. With 64 photographs, 16 illustrations, seven maps, six tables, and 11 explanatory charts.

By Arthur Kemp B.A.


Race and Racial Differences
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How DNA Shapes Mankind Into Seven Major Races
With 64 photographs, 16 illustrations, 7 maps, 6 tables and 11 charts
Arthur Kemp, B.A.

Race is real, it is biological in nature, and it is shaped and determined by genetics alone. This book is the first to conclusively show exactly how races are physically and psychologically shaped by individual genes.

Using data and references from dozens of highly reputable scientists and journals, this fully referenced work starts with an overview of the development of the study of race, from the earliest times up to the very latest advancements in DNA analysis.

From there, it provides a comprehensive yet easily understandable overview of how human DNA works, which is vital to any understanding of how genes, at a Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) level, are responsible for shaping individuals.

When large numbers of people share similar SNPs, they form distinct groups which manifest themselves as "races."

Human DNA is made up of three major components: Y-chromosomes, mtDNA (which is inherited unchanged through the male and female lines), and autosomal DNA. When these three components are plotted according to their geographic locations, they dramatically divide into seven distinct regions. Each region clusters according to genetic similarity—the classic definition of race.

This science of genetic clustering is used by all the "home DNA testing kit" companies to provide "ancestry and origin" results. It provides unequivocal proof of the biological existence of race, and definitively destroys any claims that race is a "social construct."

This work builds on the seven regions reality by probing deeper and revealing the exact genes and SNPs—by name and location in the chromosomes—which determine the physical differences we see before us as racial types.

Then the process whereby these genes are unequally distributed among the seven major regions is discussed—and how this differentiated genetic distribution has created different races.

In this way, the genes which are responsible for eye color, hair color, hair texture, skull shape, facial features, skeletal structure and, finally, psychology and intelligence are all individually named, leaving no doubt as to the genetic basis of race.

The seven different races are then named. Then, in a first for this century, these seven major races—and all their subgroups—are reviewed in an illustrated racial typology section which lays bare the vast genetic diversity of mankind.

Finally, the book ends with a definitive, fact-based refutation of the five major race-denial claims.

There is literally no other book on the topic of race like this in the world. It is a handbook on race, DNA, and racial typology for the 21st Century.

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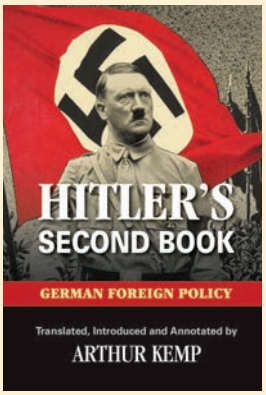

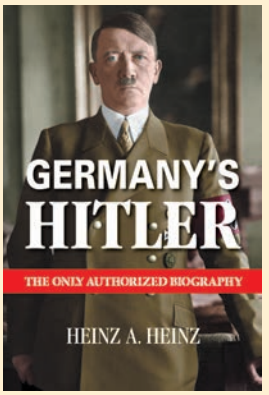

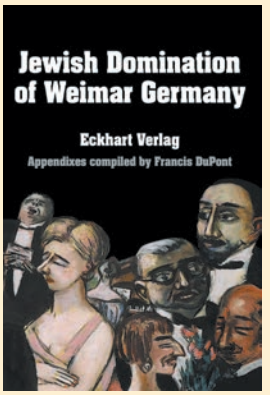

Books Canceled by Ingram Publishing But Available from TBR Book Club

Communism in Germany! The Truth About the Communist Conspiracy

By Adolf Ehrt. Thi work shows that the Communist conspiracy to create a 1918-style Bolshevik Revolution in Germany was far advanced. Bombings, assassinations and a planned list of murders and street violence were already under way when the Reichstag arson took place. Shocking statistics. Softcover, 179 pages, #700, *$20.*

Hitler's Second Book: German Foreign Policy

Often called Hitler's "Secret Book," this is the only full-length, completely unedited and correctly translated text of Hitler's second book, written to explain National Socialist foreign policy. Dictated in 1928 to Max Annan. Within these pages the reader will find the philosophical principles that underwrote German domestic and foreign policy, and predictions by Hitler. Softcover, 200 pages, indexed, #732, *$21.*

Behind Communism—1917-2020

By Frank L. Britton. Fully revised, expanded and updated from the original 1952 book, this work clearly shows that Communism grew out of Russian Judaism. Although the Soviet Union has disappeared, the ideology that underpinned that state—state-engineered economic and social egalitarianism—lives on, and is stronger than ever before in the West. Now completely updated to include postwar Communist movements in eastern Europe, Britain, America, South Africa and China, this book is the most detailed record yet of the Jewish role in Communism. Softcover, 237 pages, #632, *$25.*

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany

By Eckhart Verlag and Francis Dupont. This was the National Socialist government's first English-language attempt to explain the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, this work showed that Jews were massively over-represented in all fields of German social and economic life—except farming and creative work. It lists the ownership of mass media, the astonishing financial and political subversion, degenerate theater, sexual psychology, communist indoctrination etc. Softcover, 96 pages, #670, *$14.*

Germany's Hitler: The Only Authorized Biography

By Heinz A. Heinz. Here is the 1938 biography of Adolf Hitler—one of the most suppressed English-language books ever to emerge from Germany! Included are vivid and unique descriptions of Hitler at school, his World War I battlefield experiences, early politics, the November 9 Putsch, Hitler in prison, and the struggle to power from 1926 to 1933. It ends just after the Austrian Anschluss and the end of the Czech/Sudeten crisis. Softcover, all original illustrations, 234 pages, #747, *$22.*

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace

Subtitle: *A Critical Examination of the Foreign Policy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Its Aftermath.* Edited by Harry Elmer Barnes. Details the methods used to suppress historians who dare to discuss the instigators of world events. Reveals how the betrayal of Wilson's Fourteen Points and the 1918 Armistice laid the basis for WWII. Details FDR's anti-German policy in Europe and his unsuccessful efforts to enter the war through the "front door." Discusses FDR's rejection of all Japanese peace overtures and of how he goaded them into attacking Pearl Harbor. Provides an account of the responsibility for the Pearl Harbor and more. Softcover, 577 pages, #652, *$35.*

The International Jew: The Full Unexpurgated Version—2 Book Set

This new two-book set contains all four volumes of the original *International Jew* and is the only complete set of all 80 unexpurgated articles published by Henry Ford in *The Dearborn Independent.* The 80 articles were later republished in book form but were severely redacted. At last, the full version of Ford's groundbreaking study is available again and contains all the content and prefaces. Book 1 contains Volume I: The International Jew—The World's Foremost Problem and Volume II: Jewish Activities in the United States. Book 2 contains Volume III: Jewish Influence in American Life and Volume IV: Aspects of Jewish Power in the United States. Book 1: Softcover, 413 pages, #977, *$35.* Book 2: Softcover, 396 pages, #978, *$35.*

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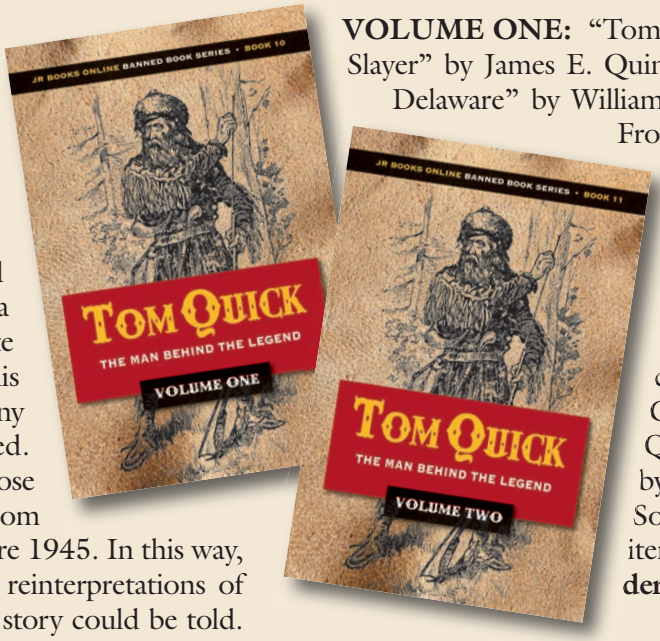
NEW FROM TBR

TOM QUICK
INDIAN FIGHTER

THE REAL MAN BEHIND THE AMERICAN LEGEND

Starting way back in 2016, an idea was born to gather together as many books, articles and other factual documents related to American folk hero, pioneer and famed Indian fighter Thomas "Tom" Quick as could be found and turn them all into a resource that would help separate fact from fiction in regard to this iconic frontier character. Why? Many people deny he actually existed. Thus, the editors of this effort chose to include information only from those sources that appeared before 1945. In this way, post-modern, politically correct reinterpretations of Quick are excluded and the real story could be told.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THE MAN BEHIND THE LEGEND
VOLUME TWO

Modern documents, of course, routinely incorporate the same anti-White narratives, biases and themes that now infect all of academia and the media, especially when it comes to men like Quick who fought the "savages" as ferociously as any bloodthirsty "red man." We also wanted to discard information that perpetuated the lies and nonsense associated with today's so-called "Indian studies," another forum for imaginary anti-White grievance. As TBR readers well know, the American Indian was, however, a formidable foe, and his customs—scalping, mutilating bodies, taking slaves, kidnapping children, brutally raping White women, abusing their own women, torturing prisoners etc.—are completely whitewashed by today's "woke" historians.

The result of all this effort is a large, two-volume anthology on Tom Quick that will serve as a corrective. All interested parties need to read the original, unadulterated information contained here to get the necessary antidote to the poison of fake history.

VOLUME ONE: "Tom Quick, the Indian Slayer" by James E. Quinlan; "Legend of the Delaware" by William Bross; "The Era of Frontier Settlement" by Abraham S. Gardiner; "The Foundation and the Capstone" by Abraham S. Gardiner; "Tom Quick, Early American" by Frederick W. Crumb; and "Tom Quick, the Avenger" by James M. Allerton. Softcover, 413 pages, item #963, **$40 if ordered individually.**

VOLUME TWO: "The Hawk's Nest" by James M. Allerton; "A Minisink Double Wedding" by Charles E. Stickney; "The Quick Family in America" by Arthur C. Quick; a "Miscellaneous" section containing six fascinating items on Quick and his era from the likes of Mark Twain, Theo. D. Schoonmaker, De B. Randolph Keim and C.G. Hine. Also contains a section of pertinent illustrations, bibliography. Softcover, 417 pages,#964, **$40 if ordered individually.**

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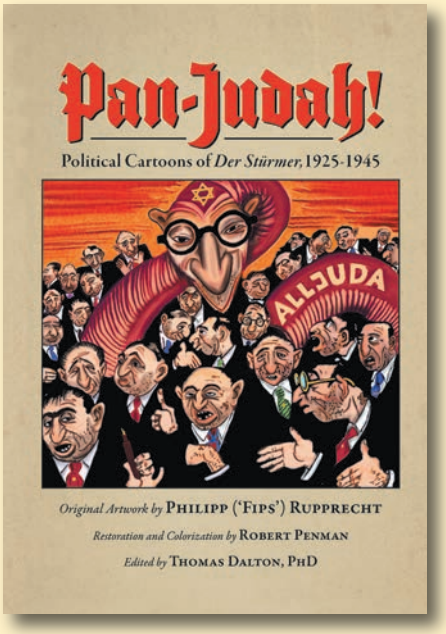
Pan Judah!

The Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer: *1925-1945*

Beginning in the 1920s, a man named Julius Streicher published a small weekly German newspaper called *Der Stürmer*. The publisher believed its mission was to warn the people about the perceived threats posed by foreign and domestic Jews. The dangers were considered very real, and Streicher's stories gave a blunt and direct account of them.

A key feature of *Der Stürmer* was its harsh political cartoons. The cover of every issue, and several interior pages, displayed cartoons depicting various alleged Jewish dangers, in a most striking and graphic form. The lead cartoonist was a man named Philipp "Fips" Rupprecht. His cartoons became the signature feature of the newspaper, and grew to represent the broader German struggle against Jewry.

With the demise of National Socialist Germany, *Der Stürmer* and Fips's cartoons were largely buried and forgotten. The victorious nations certainly did not want old Nazi images floating around, raising difficult questions about why the Nazis were so critical of Jews—and whether any of those criticisms were in any way valid.


Pan-Judah!
Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer, 1925-1945
ALLJUDA
Original Artwork by PHILIPP ('FIPS') RUPPRECHT
Restoration and Colorization by ROBERT PENMAN
Edited by THOMAS DALTON, PHD

Recently, though, a skilled digital artist named Robert Penman rediscovered the forgotten images. He carefully restored, colorized and re-issued them. In *Pan Judah!*, for the first time, 200 of the best Fips images have been compiled and displayed as they have never been before.

Penman has done a masterful job. The images are sharp, crisp and compelling. The colors are stunningly vivid. The effect is truly astonishing. Fips's cartoons, originally printed on cheap newsprint, come alive for the first time on high-quality stock. Every image is a masterpiece, a true work of contemporary art—and each one tells a story: a story with possible relevance for today.

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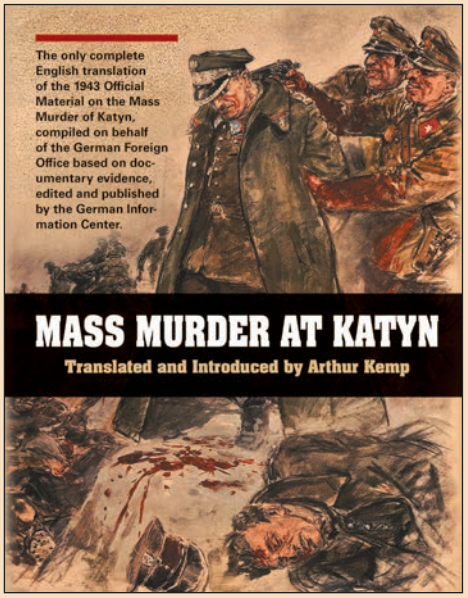
At left, one of Rupprecht's newly colorized cartoons shows a Jewish Communist rabblerouser. At right, a German official drinks the brew conjured up by "Mephisto" and the "Jewish Press." Even Adolf Hitler found Julius Streicher's *Der Stürmer* a bit "over the top." Still, this book offers real insights into the attitudes many Germans held about

RARE GERMAN WWII REPORT TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH FOR FIRST TIME!

MASS MURDER AT KATYN

The only complete English translation of the 1943 "Official Material on the Mass Murder of Katyn," compiled on behalf of the German Foreign Office based on documentary evidence. Edited and published by the German Information Center. Translated and introduced by Arthur Kemp.


The only complete English translation of the 1943 Official Material on the Mass Murder of Katyn, compiled on behalf of the German Foreign Office based on documentary evidence, edited and published by the German Information Center.
MASS MURDER AT KATYN
Translated and Introduced by Arthur Kemp

Here is the first-ever full English translation of the complete forensic report by the German government detailing the mass murder of Polish officers and officials by the Soviet Union's secret police in the Katyn Forest, originally published in 1943.

Dismissed as "propaganda" and ignored for nearly 50 years, this report was completely accurate, and, if anything, an understatement of the murderous nature of Soviet Bolshevism. The meticulous report starts with an overview of the basic facts surrounding the discovery of the mass graves and then produces a series of eyewitnesses accounts of the Poles being moved to the execution area.

Next, the reader is given a thorough account of the environment and its effect upon buried bodies—this establishes the time of death beyond question—before providing a series of postmortem studies on the bodies. These postmortem reports—carried out by an unbiased international team of doctors, overseen by the Red Cross and Allied prisoners of war brought in to observe proceedings—revealed that the victims had all been executed by single shots to the back of the head—a merciless and brutal way to individually execute the thousands of victims discovered in the mass graves.

It also provides a full copy of the major exchanges between the International Red Cross and other parties on the matter, while the next section details the Allied response to the revelations, which in summary consisted of a pretence that the murders had not taken place, or, if they had, that they had been committed by the Germans. The report then provides a full list of the names the postmortem investigations were able to identify and ends with a complete photographic record of the mass graves, the postmortems, and the items recovered from the scene.

The Communist atrocity at Katyn—downplayed and often ignored by the media—was a turning point in the propaganda war of not only World War II, but also of all post-war propaganda—because it was the Soviet Union's desire for revenge over National Socialist Germany's exposure of the Katyn massacre which led to the first "mass genocide" allegations against the Nazis following the capture of the German concentration camps in Poland.

This report has only ever been partially translated into English before. This first-ever full translation contains the complete original text, and all 83 original photographs. It also includes 18 new footnotes, in addition to the document's original footnotes, explaining events and details to the present-day reader.

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